

CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY JANUARY 1941



THE GUTENBERG BIBLE, First and noblest of Printed Books, finished about 1455 and displayed during 500th Anniversary of Printing Celebration, in State Library, Hartford from November 3 to December 6.

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IT CAN BE DONE

By E. KENT HUBBARD

For a slogan-conscious America no greater need exists in 1941 than the immediate and wholehearted acceptance of the true meaning of the words "it can be done". In proof of that need, I point to Churchill and the British people who, with nothing more than a death-like grip on those words, refused to relinquish their liberty in the face of the greatest military odds in all history.

Those who have permanently joined the cynic's band will say "rubbish" when they hear this kind of talk. "How," say they, "can you fight a war of internal reform or external defense with words? You need wise statesmen and a preponderance of armament and trained fighters, all of which we lack and won't have in time to save ourselves from economic chaos, and England from defeat next summer?"

In the light of short-sighted practicality it is difficult to give a convincing answer to the cynics' questions, but the long history of human struggle for the right echoes a telling answer a thousand times and more. Faith, that shorter term for "it can be done" is that God-given tool that moves all mountains of doubt and makes the so-called practical impossibility possible. How many out of a million Americans would have wagered their own money that England had a chance to hold out six months after Dunkirk, had they known that Britain was literally defenseless? Perhaps one in a million would have been our measure of faith, but not of the British. Although they didn't see how they would meet the challenge at the moment of the Dunkirk shock, they threw doubt to the four winds and went to work as no people on earth have ever worked before. They have proved their faith up to now, and will con-

(Continued on page 20)

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PRINTING INDUSTRY— A REVIEW and RECOGNITION

By L. M. BINGHAM

Editor's Note.

At the close of what seems destined to be recorded as the peer of all Commemorative exercises in the Graphic Arts industry since the invention of printing type 500 years ago, *Connecticut Industry* takes pride in recording the highlights of the Hartford Celebration as seen through the editor's specs.



THE beginning of an historic occasion. Dr. Ogilby, President of Trinity College, and the representatives of the Printers of Hartford just before the Commemorative Service at Trinity College Chapel, where the Gutenberg Bible and the Bay Psalm Book were used in divine service for the first time known.

BECAUSE of the arduous task of writing in longhand, little knowledge, except religious texts painstakingly recorded by monks and priests, was passed along from one generation to another prior to the 15th Century. Even when transmitted in the form of one or two scrolls or manuscripts, only a select few were privileged to read the limited copies.

In 1440 Johann Gutenberg, an educated jewel-cutter of Mainz, Germany, became obsessed with the idea that religious truth, then imprisoned in a few manuscript books written in longhand, must be widely reproduced that it might become available to all. Coupling his early boyhood knowledge of dies and punches learned from observing his uncle at work as mint-master of the City of Mainz, Germany, with his study of Chinese block-printing plates, his native inventiveness and his untiring devotion to the idea of developing a movable type printing method, he discovered a means of casting individual metal letters from an adjustable mold. So devoted was he to the cause of spreading the gospel that he gave the best years of his life

and all of his modest personal fortune to perfect his printing method by means of cast-type forms. Although dogged by financial troubles and the hardships which shadowed them, he continued to produce numerous other books besides the now famous Gutenberg Bible—the first *important* book to be printed from movable type. It became the first flashing beacon in a world groping for the dawn of civilization during the dark Middle Ages.

Even though financial difficulties prevented Gutenberg from completing his own Bible (printed on 1282 great folio pages, a page at a time in two columns of 42 lines each) his painstaking work served as the necessary inspiration for his associates and successors these 500 years since to progress the art far beyond his wildest dreams. In the truest sense he had shaped the key that gradually opened the door to our vast panorama of civilization—an amazing journey in the conquest of ignorance.

Appreciation and Celebration

And yet with eyes to see and ears to hear for all these centuries since Gutenberg, few among the printing

trades and fewer still who observed their work, paused to think how truly indispensable to civilization was the gift of the printing art.

Then came 1940, the 500th Anniversary of the Invention of Printing from movable types, the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into the New World and the 300th anniversary of the printing of the first book in America. The printing industry of the nation decided to hold celebrations throughout the United States and Canada in commemoration, particularly, of the 500th Anniversary.

As in all human efforts in a given direction one must excel others. The Hartford County program has been widely acclaimed as the peer of all celebrations held throughout the United States. Sponsored by some 66 printers and other members of the Graphic Arts Industry in Greater Hartford, a broad-gauged program was developed last July and August under the leadership of Newton C. Brainard, Chairman of the Anniversary Committee and J. M. K. Davis, Chairman of the Executive Committee, which sought to:

TE - PABLOS - FRANKLIN - BASKERVILLE - BODONI - KELMSOTT - LINES - UPPING - ROGERS

PRINTING

PIONEERS

JOHN - ARNETT - GREEN - WATSON - SPENCER - LAW - HUSSON - A - GOODWIN - ALLEN



THE Historical Exhibit at the State Library, Hartford. Left. The Gutenberg Bible.

Right. The Doctrina Breve, Juan Pablos, Mexico City, 1540; First Folio Edition of Shakespeare, London, 1623; The Bay Psalm Book, Cambridge, 1640.



1. Promote a wider recognition of the tremendous importance of Printing in modern life.
2. Raise standards of excellence throughout the Graphic Arts and stimulate a demand for such higher standards on the part of buyers of printing.
3. Educate the public, and particularly the young people of Greater Hartford to appreciate fine printing.

Staged largely during the months of October and November, and ending with a banquet December 5, it was easily the most comprehensive program ever attempted by any single industry in Connecticut and ranked with the greatest of all Connecticut celebrations—The Tercentenary of 1935. Not a single medium of thought transference was overlooked in this well planned symphony of public education.

The Calendar of Events which included five high points (Commemorative Religious Services at Trinity Col-

lege Chapel, November 3; Historical Printing Exhibit at the State Library, November 3 to December 6; Employees' Commemorative meeting at the State Trade School, November 25; Graphic Arts Exhibit at State Trade School, November 25 to December 3; and the Final Commemorative Banquet and Graphic Arts Exhibit in the Hotel Bond Ballroom, December 5) included:

1. Illustrated talks on "500 Years of Printing" given to some 26 religious, educational and civic organizations comprising a total audience of some 3,500 persons.
2. Window displays seen by an estimated 30,000 persons.
3. Book, Newspaper Typography display and "Memorabilia of Mark Twain and His Circle" seen by nearly 2,000 persons.
4. Graphic Arts Exhibit at the State Trade School consisting of 63 panels, showing selected products of the many crafts within the participating firms together with such fea-

ture displays as the Washington Hand Press; the modern Automatic press, with a dramatic comparison of a day's production on each; and a diorama of Paper Making—a realistic display of a paper mill in miniature. An estimated 1,700 persons saw these displays despite bad weather conditions which prevailed during their showing.

5. Exhibit of "Hartford Advertising Yesterday and Today" at Witkower's Book Store from October 28 through November 2.

6. Book Fair at G. Fox and Company from November 16 to 23 which included the Smithsonian Exhibit of "How Prints are Made" and two panels of non-commercial printing specimens, drew an attendance estimated at 6,000 persons.

7. An essay contest on the subject of "Printing—the Ally of Education" in which 152 students from 23 different schools participated.

8. Design Contest for best cover and title page for essay which was

THESE ARE THE MEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM

500TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRINTING

Committees

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L. C. Davis	Staunton Williams

Stanley F. Withe

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George E. Meyers	John Sudarsky
M. L. Patterson	John T. Whitman
Calvin Picone	William F. Malo
	Charles H. Walters

entered by eleven art students.

9. Open House held on November 14 and 15 by 18 participating members of the Graphic Arts group.

10. Design and distribution of 25,000 poster stamps and distribution of 12,500 national poster stamps.

11. Distribution of 10,000 anniversary programs, 800 posters and 3,000 booklets containing the essays of both

winners of the essay contest and the cover design.

12. Publicity to a total of 1494 column inches—16% magazines and 84% newspapers.

It was a remarkable celebration executed, insofar as the audience knew, with the same precision as a highly trained army moves into action. What this small army of workers

lacked in discipline, they made up by a spirited cooperation with committee leadership that is rarely equaled in any community of effort so long sustained.

One might easily be correct in saying of the entire celebration, "It was truly a series of history making episodes in the forward march of the graphic arts industry". But there is





"BUCK GUTENBERG RIDES AGAIN". Typifying the changes that have taken place in printing as well as in other phases of contemporary life, this century-old hand press paraded the streets of Hartford via ox-cart to stimulate interest in the 500th Anniversary of Printing from Moveable Type.

no doubt that at least two features of the program were history in the making. One of these events was the Commemorative Service at Trinity College Chapel where the closely guarded Gutenberg Bible and the Bay Psalm Book (first book printed in the English Colonies) were used in the service. The other was the Historical Exhibit at the State Library which is believed to have included the most select and valuable collection of old books, manuscripts, newspapers, maps and other printed documents ever collected together in one place in this country. Among the most valuable of these exhibits were: the Gutenberg Bible lent by J. Pierpont Morgan; the Bay Psalm Book printed in 1640 in the first Colonial press and loaned by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia; and the Doctrina Breve, first book printed in the New World, in 1540; and the First Folio of Shakespeare, published in 1623. It seems extremely doubtful if ever again in Connecticut there will be a duplication of

the Trinity College Commemorative Service or a collection of books and other printed forms so rare and valuable as those on display at the State Library from November 3 to December 6, 1940.

Johann Gutenberg would have blushed with genuine embarrassment if he could have seen and heard the many glowing tributes paid to him in Hartford at the recent celebration of his invention, rated as the greatest inventive contribution ever made to man. Juan Pablos, the first printer to publish in North American soil (Mexico, 1539) would have beamed with satisfaction had he realized that even his obscure efforts would be duly recognized 400 years later. Stephen Daye and his son Matthew of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who printed the first book in the English Colonies in 1640 (The Bay Psalm Book) would have smiled with Puritan pride had they been privileged to hear the Trinity voices singing Psalms from their handiwork. Thomas Short, Connecti-

cut's first official printer, would have also enjoyed the compliments paid to his work during the 1940 Printing Celebration.

Yes, a long look into the future would have meant much to the trail blazers of the art of printing from movable types. But what did the Anniversary events mean to the public who listened, read and observed the results of the printer's art in tangible form? Judging from comments of observers it meant that the Graphic Arts industry had made a long step toward realization of the noble three-point objective of its program mentioned earlier in this account. Most startling of all results obtained was the effective sales job the printers and their allied trades accomplished on themselves.

Ironical, isn't it? An industry seeing a milestone it can't really pass by without saluting, perhaps with hopes of new business, salutes so enthusiastically that it becomes one of the chief victims of its own sales promotion—an enthusiast who once more sees his own yard bristling with the green grass of worthy objectives instead of the ugly stubble of price competition. By recounting to others the blessings wrought by their predecessors, the printers of Hartford came to view as never before the beauty of the woods instead of the ugliness of a few gnarled trees. Yes, the old hymnal writer "had something" when he wrote, "Count your many blessings, count them one by one."

What the Hartford Printing Industry did other Connecticut industries can do. CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY salutes the printing industry as the greatest contributor to human progress. It salutes the Hartford printing and Graphic Arts group for their superb concept of the past and their rare good taste in visualizing the vital part printing must play in the higher civilization enlightened men will eventually build.

THE Graphic Arts Industry in Hartford proudly displays the results of its work at the State Trade School. More than 1,700 people saw the exhibit, despite bad weather and holiday counter-attractions.



INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

AN OLD YEAR CONCEPT WITH A NEW YEAR MEANING

By CLIFFORD KUH, M.D., New Haven,

Chairman, Committee on Industrial Health,

*Connecticut State Medical Society**



CLIFFORD KUH, M.D.
New Haven

AMERICA owes much of her social structure to other centers of culture. In England, whose existence at this moment we are helping to sustain, there began in the middle of the 18th century the Industrial Revolution. With it came labor laws, the legalization of labor unions, the outlawing of child labor and the provision of old age and unemployment compensation. The new industrial order spread to America, to whom, because so many other nations are the victims of war, the world looks today for progress in the arts, in social justice and in public health.

Our subject is industrial health. What do we mean by "industrial health"? Can we answer that question satisfactorily without giving thought to the fundamental purpose of industry? One may thoughtlessly say that the aim of industry is to make money. But is that the motive behind Britain's industry today, when every

factory, regardless of profit, is working overtime to save her democracy? No, the purpose is not alone to make money. It is also to preserve national integrity. Today, as never before, we realize that to keep our social order we need industry and industry needs healthy, efficient workers.

New workers are also needed and Connecticut has a vast job-training program under way. Because of the importance of the worker's health, in some instances a health-training program is combined with job-training. New Haven Y. M. C. A. Junior College has had such a program for over two years and the National Youth Administration is about to initiate a thorough-going health service. The young men who enter your plants will be better workers because of these measures.

After these men are employed what *unique* contribution can industry make to keep them well; to keep all workers well? In Connecticut a group of business men, representatives of labor, educators, and doctors, have been meeting informally for several years to consider this and related questions. They have concluded that the answer is "to foster among employees a sense of satisfaction from work."

Contrary to accepted opinion, as far as this group has been able to ascertain, employees themselves place the pay envelope secondary to the more intangible things. It is possible that we take for granted the pay envelope is the all important thing, because we have not stopped to consider the other side more carefully.

Satisfaction from work may come to the man who is well fitted for his job; may come through a mutual sharing of responsibility, as through employee-managed safety councils, mutual benefit associations and hospital plans; may come through encouraging the worker to suggest improvements in management or methods, to mention only a few of the techniques.

Industrial medical service, therefore, must in some way consider the worker as a mental as well as a physical being.

The purpose of such service may be stated to be the preservation and promotion of the health of workers, implying, first of all, the provision for every worker of a safe and congenial environment and, secondly, through competent evaluation of the worker as a physical and mental being, his proper placement and advancement within the organization. Let us consider how far we have moved along the way toward these objectives and where we are heading.

The first significant impetus to the development of industrial medical service came with the periodic nation-wide surveys begun in 1931 by the American College of Surgeons, during which the College approved industrial establishments conforming to certain minimum medical standards. Then, in 1937, as if anticipating the present defense-time need for conserving man power, both the National Association of Manufacturers appointed its Committee on Healthful Working Conditions and the American Medical Association organized its Council on Industrial Health as a standing committee of its Board of Trustees.

Why this related activity by these two great associations at approximately the same time? Compensation laws were expanding to cover not only occupational accidents but occupational diseases. Silicosis, lead poisoning and other diseases, acquired on the job, were being compensable. While the plant doctor could not say whether John Jones was an accident-prone individual, he could say with a degree of certainty before hiring Jones whether he already had a rupture or, of more importance, an occupational disease. So it became obvious that proficient industrial medical service was increasingly desirable.

In the few years since its Health Committee was established the National Association of Manufacturers has been conducting a vigorous educational campaign. During the past six months "Clinics on Health in Industry" have been held under the Com-

* An address delivered at Rotary Club Luncheon, Hotel Taft, New Haven, December 10, 1940.

mittee's auspices in five American cities. These clinics have consisted of lectures and panel discussions during a single day, in which industrial and medical leaders have participated. The attendance of industrialists and professional men at these Clinics has averaged over 200. Almost every important aspect of industrial medical service has been discussed.

Some of the subjects have been: "The Organization and Costs of an Industrial Service", "The Meaning and Value of Industrial Health", "The Plant Health Program and Public Relations", and "Better Employment Relations Through a Health Program".

Following the good example of the five cities in which these clinics have been staged, Muskegon, Mich., Rochester, N. Y., Wilmington, Del., Youngstown, O., and Evansville, Ind., a similar clinic could be staged in any Connecticut city. I am quite sure it would be yours for the asking and I hope you ask for it.

The American Medical Association through its Council on Industrial Health, to which I have referred, has in the past several years been instrumental in the organization of Committees on Industrial Health in thirty-five state medical societies throughout the country, including Connecticut. The Manufacturers Association of Connecticut also appointed an Industrial Health Committee, of which Colonel Fred U. Conard, Vice President of Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., Hartford, is Chairman. Because of the relative compactness of Connecticut as an industrial community, it seemed wise that these two committees—the Medical Society's and the Manufacturers'—combine. Under the Joint Committee a plan is being devised to render assistance individually to every business establishment in the state which desires to inaugurate a health program or to expand an existing one.

The proposal being formulated by this Joint Committee will be published as a 10 or 12-page document outlining the objectives, the functions and the organization of industrial medical service and it will soon be in the hands of every member of the Manufacturers Association. The presentation stresses particularly the value of preemployment and periodic health examinations—first, to place the individual at a job in accordance with his capacity and, secondly, to keep him well thereafter.

There are other indications of the importance with which industrial

health is held at the present time. Yale University is planning to embark on a comprehensive research program in industrial medicine, an entirely new course for Yale. Likewise, the Connecticut State Medical Society is offering doctors throughout the state a postgraduate course of fourteen weekly lectures by specialists in the field—another first!

The sum total of all this will be, I venture to say, that eventually all the sciences will be brought to bear on the problem of producing healthier and more efficient workers for Connecticut. And will it pay?

In its published literature on the subject the National Association of Manufacturers has repeatedly stressed the dollars and cents value of industrial medical service. To quote the Manufacturers Association:

"A health program in a plant . . . is practical, economical. It can decrease the compensation insurance premiums, the accidents, the number of absences, the labor turnover, and increase the quality and quantity of production. . . . Besides financial savings the program will increase the health of the men, and improve the regard for the company in the minds of the men, their families and the community".

Reporting recently on an extensive, nation-wide survey, the Association states:

"Following the installation of a health program costing a total of \$6,445 a year, it was found that the typical company employing 500 employees saved \$10,451, leaving a net savings to the company of \$4,006. In addition to this saving, the employees, because of their fewer absences, received \$5,040 more annually in pay."

There may be another way to make the industrial health program pay in Connecticut!

At the first meeting of the Joint Committee on Industrial Health of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association and the Medical Society, Mr. E. Kent Hubbard, President of the Manufacturers Association, said, "We have the opportunity to make Connecticut the healthiest state in the Union for the industrially employed". If such is brought about, may I not ask, "Will not Connecticut manufacturers have something extra to sell to consumers of Connecticut-made merchandise?"

For example, the Royal Typewriter Company of Hartford, emphasizes in its institutional advertising that the friendly bond between employer and employee has a definite bearing on the quality of its product.

"Here's why (states their advertising): A typewriter is an intricate product. Our own Royal is composed of 2,257 jewel-like precision parts, which must be made and put together with meticulous, faithful care. In such work, the human factor has a vast bearing on the quality of the product."

Should Connecticut overlook the selling point provided by an intensive health program on a state-wide scale? Possibly through the cooperative effort of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce and the Connecticut Development Commission, a specific phrase or slogan might become generally adopted and usable by companies, complying with a certain minimum standard of medical service, on their stationery, in their advertising, and on their labels or tags, to the effect that "Made in Connecticut" means "Better Products Through Healthiest Working Conditions".

I venture to say that such a step would increase goodwill for Connecticut-made merchandise and be a stimulus to continued improvement of the health of Connecticut workers and to continued betterment of employee relationships. Such a step might even prove that a program as presumably idealistic as fostering health on a state-wide scale may have a very practical value, which seems almost paradoxical.

Promotional effort of this sort may have interesting interrelationships and often reaches out to unsuspected goals. For example, our thoughts today are chiefly on national defense. Yet this is, we hope, but a temporary though vital problem in our existence. The long-range view encompasses also our contributions to world culture. These, too, are challenging, for, as Professor C.-E. A. Winslow has pointed out, "We in the United States have most of the world's gold in our vaults, but from the standpoint of civilization we are still a debtor nation." So in the development of new techniques for promoting industrial health, at this critical period in world history, we shall not only be assisting in the preservation of democracy, but in a broader sense we shall be paying an installment on a cultural debt.

FINANCING PRODUCERS OF DEFENSE PRODUCTS

MOST business men are familiar with the usual methods of financing, either through the banks or by the sale of securities. The general theory of government financing through the RFC and other means is also pretty well understood.

The policy of financing defense contracts, however, is a recent development which has been inaugurated to facilitate the abnormal expansion of the many activities involved in the rearmament program.

Manufacturers are asked to take orders for military types of equipment and supplies, often with only the most meagre details of design and specifications. In many cases new plants and equipment are required for the performance of the contract, involving capital outlay running into millions of dollars. The very nature of the program necessitates immediate action and also that the government take a part, at least, of the risk, with industry supplying the knowledge and experience necessary for the successful operation of these facilities.

Under such conditions the conventional methods of financing, whether private or governmental, are not practical. The drastic limitations on "war profits" discourage private capital from venturing into the field; direct government financing, with the tremendous amount of idle capital in the banks, would seriously aggravate an already unhealthy condition.

The necessity for rapidly expanding the aviation industry forced this matter to a head and is one of the first major problems confronting the Advisory Commission.

Plan I. Private Ownership of Plants

This plan is based on the private ownership of the plant and equipment with no participation in the ownership by the government. Under this plan the manufacturer provides his own capital for the expansion with the increased carrying charges inci-

dent to such financing and takes all the risk of the investment. He owns the plant and there are no restrictions on the future use of the facilities. He may *not*, however, charge into the direct cost of the items to be manufactured amortization or depreciation at more than the usual rates established for his normal business.

However, such ruling did not properly meet the situation of the manufacturer with ample financing capacity but in doubt as to the ultimate value of the additional manufacturing facilities after the present emergency is over. It was therefore arranged that the cost of the facilities necessary in the interests of national defense during the emergency might be written off at an accelerated rate for purposes of tax determination. The period of this write-off in general has been set at five years but the rate may be accelerated or the basis changed on request of the manufacturer. Of course, at the end of the amortization period no further deductions will be allowed as a reduction of profits for taxation purposes.

Certificate of Necessity and Certificate of Non-Reimbursement*

In order to operate on this basis the manufacturer should get two certificates. The first is a "Certificate of Necessity." This certificate is prepared either by the Purchase and Contract Branch of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War, or by the Certification Unit of the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and issued jointly by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, and the Advisory Commission. This certificate establishes that the additional facilities are

necessary for the rearmament program. The second certificate of Non-reimbursement is issued jointly by the Army or Navy as the case may be and by the Advisory Commission. This certificate, among other things, establishes the fact that reimbursement to the manufacturer for all or a part of the cost of the emergency facilities is *not* provided for directly or indirectly under the contract with the government.

The certificates are then filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and will be used in all determinations for tax purposes.

Plan II. Government Purchase of Privately Financed Facilities on Five Year Basis

In this plan the capital necessary for the additional facilities is initially provided by the manufacturer who, therefore, retains title to the facilities. The government, however, agrees to purchase these facilities over a definite period of time—usually by five equal annual installments—although the payments may be complete in a shorter period if the government contracts run out before five years.

After the manufacturer has been repaid in full by the government for the capital outlay, the government, of course, owns the facilities. In this type of agreement, however, the manufacturer may have the option at the end of the repayment period—usually five years—of purchasing the facility from the government at cost less normal depreciation or at a fair price as determined by arbitration. It is contemplated also that the manufacturer may be permitted to lease the plant from the government on a mutually satisfactory basis as may be determined at that time. If the manufacturer does not elect to exercise any of these alternatives the government may dispose of the plant as it sees fit or use it for any purposes whatsoever, including competition with the manufacturer.

*Instructions covering information required in connection with the application for the various certificates mentioned in this bulletin can be obtained from the District Procurement Officers in your locality or from the office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Certificate of Necessity and Certificate of Government Protection

In order to operate under this second plan the manufacturer must secure a "Certificate of Necessity" as described in Plan I and a "Certificate of Government Protection." These certificates are issued jointly by the proper departments of the Army and the Navy described under Plan I and by the Advisory Commission, after which they are filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The detailed arrangement by which the government gradually acquires the property and the options for its ultimate repurchase or use are usually embodied in the original contract or order for the production of the items to be manufactured. The "Certificate of Government Protection" is evidence to all that the government's interests have been properly recognized and mutually agreed upon at the time of negotiating the contract.

Inasmuch as the government reimburses the manufacturer in full for the original cost of the facilities, no depreciation or amortization can be charged either into the cost of the articles manufactured or set up as a deduction for tax purposes. It is permitted, however, to charge into costs, taxes, interest on the capital used, the cost of normal maintenance and upkeep on the property in accordance with the usual practice for treating items of this nature.

Under Plan II the manufacturer can prevent the future use of these facilities in competition with his normal business, but in order to do so he has to repurchase the facilities from the government.

Plan III. Property Permanently Owned by Government

This plan is based on the permanent government ownership of the property. The government provides the required capital and retains ownership at all times. The manufacturer may be allowed a fixed fee for supervising the construction and installation of the equipment and on completion leases the property from the government for the agreed annual payments, often \$1.00 per year. The manufacturer operates the plant in the production of the articles desired in accordance with the terms of his contract.

Under this plan no certificates are required and of course there is no question as to amortization or other capital charges as the plant is owned outright by the government and the manufacturer has no interest except as a lessee. All proper maintenance costs incurred by the manufacturer in the normal operation of the plant can be included in determining the cost of the articles produced and used for tax determination.

Combination of Three Plans May Be Used

In some cases a combination of the three methods is desirable. The buildings may be financed under Plan I or Plan II and the machinery installed under Plan III.

Time Limit for Security Certificate

In order to qualify under any of these plans the additional facilities must have been acquired or completed after June 10th, 1940. The "Certificate of Necessity" must be issued on or before February 4, 1941, or before the beginning of construction or the date of acquisition of the property. The "Certificate of Government Protection" or the "Certificate of Non-Reimbursement" must be issued on or before February 5, 1941, or within 90 days after the execution of the contract, whichever is later.

Bankable Contracts

In order to encourage commercial financing of defense contracts, both for increased facilities and the manufacture of defense material, Congress approved the "Assignment of Claims Act" on October 9, 1940. Under the terms of this act a contractor or subcontractor, having received a "Certificate of Necessity," may assign his contract to a bank or other financial institution as collateral for a loan. The bank under these conditions advances the principal amount of the loan and collects all payments due the contractor from the government as they become due under the contract. The bank is to receive the full amount of these payments without offsetting deductions and applies the receipts to the repayment of the loan, charging the manufacturer the agreed rate of interest. The lending agency is further protected by adequate bonds or other surety.

The regulations affecting Supply contracts as differentiated from construction of Emergency Facilities Contracts are somewhat different. In Supply Contracts there is the possibility of rejections, penalties for non-delivery, etc. Also sub-contractors of Supply Contracts given to prime contractors are not able to claim payment direct from the government. In such cases the recent methods of defense financing are not of material assistance.

(Editor's Note. The recently organized Defense Committee of the Connecticut Bankers' Association with headquarters at the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co., Hartford, is now working out plans to assist financing of defense contracts for both prime and sub-contractors.)

Sub-contractors and Suppliers of Tools, Equipment or Other Services Necessary for Prime Contractors

Many manufacturers, aside from prime contractors with direct government orders, may be vital to the rearmament program. Such manufacturers are entitled to Certificates of Necessity and may apply for such in the usual manner set out in Plan I. It is not necessary, however, for such manufacturers to qualify under the Certificate of Government Protection. Such manufacturers, if they desire, may take advantage of the accelerated amortization features for writing off the cost of the increased facilities. If it is desired to do so, it is advisable to obtain the Certificate of Non-reimbursement. The same limitations as to time of making application for these certificates apply as in the case of a prime contractor.

Advance Payments

In many contracts, particularly those involving substantial construction or purchase of large quantities of equipment, the government is allowing advance payment up to 3% of the contract where necessary. Similar advances are possible on the Supply Contracts even though no new construction or equipments is involved. Requests for advances under such conditions require justification because of abnormal outlays involved in supplying the government with the items needed.

NEWS FORUM

THE ANNUAL audit of the Association's books and accounts for the fiscal year starting November 1, 1939 and ending October 31, 1940, has recently been completed by the accounting firm of Musgrave & Company.

A copy of the audit is available for inspection by Association members at headquarters, 436 Capitol Avenue, Hartford.

Advertisers

A DIVIDEND of 20 per cent, payable on all policies expiring during the period February 1, to February 28, 1941, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is American Mutual's 628th consecutive dividend of 20% or more.

Acquisition

THE PLANT OF THE ROCK-FALL WOOLEN COMPANY was recently acquired at auction by Bernard F. Merriam of Framingham, Massachusetts. The factory is a two-story brick and frame structure containing 50,000 square feet of manufacturing space and 20,000 feet of storage space. Mr. Merriam has announced no plans, stating only that he would "hold the property for disposal."

THE SUMMIT THREAD COMPANY PLANT, idle since last April, has been purchased by David W. Sawyer of Middlefield, manufacturer of advertising novelties, who plans to move his business to East Hampton

from Durham. The thread company, once the town's most important industry, was sold several months ago to the Belding-Heminway Company which moved the business to its central plant in Putnam. In September the land and buildings of the thread company were sold at auction for \$4,350 to the Industrial Properties of Quincy, Massachusetts. The latter company sold the property to Mr. Sawyer.

THE THREE - STORY EDWIN HILLS PLANT on N. Washington street, Plainville, was recently purchased from Mrs. Emma Hills by the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company for manufacturing and storage. Water rights along the Pequabuck River, and a number of other brick and frame buildings on the several acre site are included in the deal negotiated by Herbert F. Fisher, Inc., local realtors.

REAL ESTATE JUST PURCHASED BY THE NEW DEPARTMENT DIVISION of General Motors Corporation in the amount of \$30,000 involved land and buildings flanking the plant property. Milton L. Gearing, division manager, said the newly acquired land will be used for parking space for the factory employees.

R. B. SEMLER, INC., owner and sole distributor of Kreml Hair Tonic and Kreml Shampoo has moved its administrative offices from New York City to New Canaan where it has set up new quarters on the second floor of the 60 Elm Street building. Kreml products are manufactured in Indian-

apolis, and communications are carried on in part by teletype.

R. B. Semler, Inc. also are the American importers and distributors of the famous D. & W. Gibbs soap which has been manufactured in England for more than two centuries.

STAFFORD SPRINGS will be the new home of a silk-printing plant, branch of Goodman & Theise, Inc., Scranton, Pennsylvania, shortly after the first of the year. The new textile printing plant will be housed in the new section of the Rhode Island Worsted Company, and will occupy a space about 200 by 100. William Custer, former Superintendent of Printing for Cheney Brothers, Manchester, will assume the post of Plant Executive in Stafford's new enterprise. It is expected that outside of a few key men, local workers will be employed exclusively.

Calendar

COMMEMORATING THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INVENTION OF PRINTING from movable type by Johann Gutenberg, members of the Hartford Employing Printers Association, Advertising Groups and Allied Trades gathered at the Bond Hotel on December 5 to pay tribute to the anniversary of their craft.

At the State Library many fine examples of early Connecticut Printing, and the largest grouping of this kind at one time, were shown. Included was a copy of the Gutenberg Bible, lent by J. Pierpont Morgan and a copy of the Bay Psalm Book, the first book printed in this country, lent



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AVENUE

by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. At the State Trade School there was presented a graphic arts exhibit showing specimens of contemporary Hartford printing, the evolution of photo engraving and electrotyping, advertising in the making covering the functions of an advertising agency, and a special exhibit loaned by the Smithsonian Institute entitled "How Prints are Made."

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SPEAKING AT THE DEDICATION

of the new U. S. Electrical Motors plant in Milford, December 9, for Governor Baldwin, Willard B. Rogers, member of the Connecticut Development Commission told industrialists gathered at the dedication banquet that while Connecticut is grateful for the large armament orders it has received, the objectives of the Development Commission are now focused on ways and means for more permanent prosperity for industries following completion of the defense program. Mr. Rogers further pointed out that an effort should be made to attract to the state peacetime factories which would relieve our unemployment situation. Substitute employment, he felt, could only be met by creating new products.

The new plant of the U. S. Electrical Motors cost \$170,000 and is expected to employ 200 precision workmen at the outset. The company manufactures high-grade motors, making a specialty of motors which will operate efficiently under water.

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A SOUND MOVIE, "The Making and Shaping of Steel" was presented on December 5 at a meeting of the Engineers Club, held at Hunter & Havens Warehouse in Bridgeport. The picture showed the open pit and underground mining of ore; open hearth, electric furnace and Bessemer converter of flat bars and structural steel in modern rolling mills and was supplemented by remarks made by W. S. Saylor, New England manager of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company.

Following the film showing, the engineers inspected the company's steel warehouse and mill supply department. Max W. Davis, president of the club, presided at the meeting.

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SPEAKING BEFORE MEMBERS OF THE CIVITAN CLUB, Dwight G. Phelps, vice president of Colt's

Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, gave an account about the organization and its founder, Col. Samuel Colt, adding little known anecdotes. Among other facts, Mr. Phelps stated that the company was possibly the first to adopt mass production methods. Col. Colt was one of the pioneers in developing recreational facilities for workers, as attested by the former Charter Oak Hall on Charter Oak Avenue which was dedicated in the 1850's for the recreation of employees and their families. He said the company has always co-operated closely with the State department in the development of its firearms business outside of the United States, which "has always known what our business in firearms was; incidentally, often they knew of business we were going to get before we received it." He also reviewed the Colt business in other than the firearms field, such as dishwashers, electrical switches and plastics. Despite rumors to the contrary, Mr. Phelps said that at present the company does not have any plans for expansion in mind.

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MEMBERS OF THE CONNECTICUT VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

opened a two-day convention and exhibit at the Hotel Garde, December 3 and 4. Secretary of the National Farm Loan Association, Attorney Vine R. Parmelee of Windsor, urged that members "watch what is going on in Congress, to see that farm credit keeps pace with credit available in other fields." Attorney Parmelee spoke on "Phases of Agricultural Credit" at the afternoon session.

Other subjects discussed included "More Profitable Vegetable Selling through Improved Grading and Better Packages"; "Strawberry Raising and Marketing"; "Cauliflower and Other Crops"; "Production and Selling Methods in Western New York", and "The Stamp Plan and Direct Purchasing." Two motion pictures of current events, "This is England" and "Free Men Constructing a Country" were shown. The two-day meeting was climaxed by a banquet and entertainment.

Comment

IN AN ADDRESS before members of the Bridgeport Supervisors' Forum in Pilgrim Hall, Prof. Erwin H. Schell,

author, lecturer and member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared that "plants not directly engaged in defense production should realize the importance of the morale of the workman as well as those engaged on defense orders." Said Prof. Schell, "we are moving into a period of high production, and there will be more jobs than can be filled. The supervision of morale will release the worker to do his best." Prof. Schell further explained that manufacturers could be useful by building national defense and morale.

Other speakers included Harold W. Holmes, chairman of the industrial committee, and Perley A. Foster, member of the program committee of the Forum who outlined the work being done for industrial workers at the Y. M. C. A.

Defense

A CAMPAIGN launched by the Smaller Business Association for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will angle for a share of the defense orders for small businesses. A special bureau has been created to push the drive, and data are being obtained through a questionnaire being sent to some 3,000 smaller producers, it was stated. Thus far it is claimed that government agencies have not succeeded in finding an effective way of tapping the enormous resources of smaller industry for anything resembling its full capacity in connection with defense production. Henry Modell, president of the association, urged that methods be found by the various procurement officers through which these large orders can be broken up into fractions so that small concerns can handle them or that the Federal Reserve Bank, in its capacity as operation agent for the Coordinator of National Defense Purchases, devise some system by which pools of smaller concerns can finance joint bids on such contracts. The questionnaires are intended to reveal needed information on what the smaller manufacturers can do in the production of many items of national defense and what percentage of their facilities for the making of any type of goods in their line.

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A REVOLUTIONARY PLANE in the form of the XF4U-1, Vought-Sikorsky shipboard fighter, may cause

unpredicted changes in military aircraft. The ship has attained a level-flight speed of 400 miles per hour and been judged by the U. S. Navy as "the fastest airplane in the United States today". A salient feature of the plane which may have a great effect on future development of military aircraft is its air-cooled engine. The air-cooled engine has been the pride of Pratt and Whitney engineers for several years. Faith in it has been maintained doggedly by the Navy Department, although the Army has followed the European trend toward liquid-cooled engines. The Vought fighter being given tests now is the only model of the airplane. Vought-Sikorsky Company has not undertaken production of the model, awaiting the completion of tests and a probable order from the Navy Department.

Reference to this plane was made in a recent editorial appearing in the Bridgeport Times Star in which it was acknowledged that the new Vought-Sikorsky fighter might be the answer to the criticism that American plane standards do not compare favorably with European standards in speed, design and armor. It is contended by many that the planes we have been producing do not, when equipped for battle, attain the speeds of either the German or the British planes, that they lack sufficient fire power, and that their design is not adequate to support the armor protection necessary. Further news about what we may expect from the new model is awaited anxiously.

Development

A VARIED AND EVER INCREASING MARKET RANGE is being found for the new adaptation of the Coltstone, perfected by Benjamin Conner, vice president in charge of the plastic division of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. The new Coltstone reflectors, made up in a variety of sizes, follow a pattern of jewelry facets and possess remarkable reflective qualities and the unusual clarity that make the Coltstone jewels so popular in the costume jewelry field. The small size "reflectors" are being used by manufacturers of specialized types of clothing for the adornment of cowboy and Indian suits. Specialists are clamoring for large deliveries.

Still newer is the use of the product in the dog harness field. Exclusive

manufacturers pleaded for deliveries so that the reflectors might be used in the production of harnesses for Christmas trade. In the leather and saddlery industries there is a demand for them for adornment of horse harness and saddles. Women's handbags and shoes also offer possibilities, while manufacturing specialists are seeking the use of them for house numbers.

The volume of business in the manufacture of Coltstone costume jewelry has reached amazing proportions. A joint exhibit of Coltstone jewels in appropriate settings was made by jewelry manufacturers and Coldstones at the Bond Hotel. The exhibit was then sent to New London for the New England Commercial Exhibit held at the Mohican Hotel on December 13th.

Died

GEORGE HORACE WILCOX, 84, International Silver Company chairman, died in Meriden on November 26 which marked the close of a noted career of one of Connecticut's truly great industrialists.

Born in Meriden on August 22, 1856, George H. Wilcox attended the local public schools and the Gunnery School in Washington, Connecticut. He then entered Yale University and was graduated with the class of 1875 Sheffield Scientific School with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

His first job was that of office boy in the Meriden Britannia Company. Hard work and diligence were responsible for a succession of advancements until in 1888 he was chosen secretary of the company. Upon the death of Isaac C. Lewis in 1893, he was elected president of the company at a meeting of the directors. When the International Silver Company was founded in 1898 and absorbed the Meriden Britannia Company, George H. Wilcox was named vice president. He became president of the company in 1907 following the death of Samuel Dodd, and continued in that post until August, 1928, when he was made chairman of the Board of Directors of the corporation, which office he held until the time of his death.

Mr. Wilcox held many offices during his long career. His social life was closely connected with Masonic bodies, politics and sports. On January 23, 1884, Mr. Wilcox married Miss Nettie B. Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Curtis of New Britain. Three

children were born of the marriage, Harold Curtis Wilcox, who died in 1921; Roy Cornwell Wilcox, executive vice president and secretary of the International Silver Company, a director and member of the Executive Committee of the corporation; and Horace Cornwell Wilcox, a director and member of the Executive Committee of the International Silver Company and director of hollowware sales for the corporation.



GEORGE H. WILCOX

Among his many activities outside of his duties with the Meriden Britannia Company and its successor, the International Silver Company, are included the following: Original incorporator and director of the Meriden Hospital; an incorporator of the Home Club and president of the Board of Directors of the Curtis Memorial Library. He also was a director of Manning, Bowman and Company, a director of the Wilcox and White Organ Company, a director of the Meriden National Bank, a trustee of the City Savings Bank, a director of the Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company, a director of the former Meriden Board of Trade, a director of the Blackstone Insurance Company, a director of the Merchants Insurance Company, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation, a member of the City's Board of Apportionment and Taxation, president of the former Meriden, Waterbury and Connecticut River Railroad, succeeding his father; and a director of the Meriden Trotting Park Association.

An ardent lover of sports, he became one of the organizers of the Meriden Golf Club; the Highland Country Club, president of the Connecticut Seniors' Golf Association and original incorporator of the Metabetchouan Fish and Game Club at Kiskisink, Canada.

Always a Republican in politics, he served for a number of years on the Board of Apportionment and Taxation and followed closely the political career of his son, Roy C. Wilcox, as a state senator, state treasurer and lieutenant-governor of Connecticut.

Although Mr. Wilcox made and left his mark in the world of industry, being the last active and direct link to the men who laid the foundations of Meriden industries, he will go down in history also as a friendly cultured gentleman who served faithfully his family, his city and nation as a good and respected citizen. His passing is a cause of deep sorrow among his associates and employees, fellow townsmen, industrialists of the state and of the silverware industry throughout the nation.

He was a member of the First Congregational Church where he was active in promoting its progress because of his belief in the power of religion to make the community and the world a better place to live in.

The funeral services were largely attended by representatives of the state and city administrations, the local banks, city, state, national and Canadian manufacturers, Masonic bodies, the Curtis Memorial Library, the Meriden Hospital and church groups. Governor Raymond E. Bald-

win headed the state delegation, which included Adjutant General Rex B. DeLacour and State Labor Commissioner C. J. Danaher. President E. Kent Hubbard of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut and representatives of the Manufacturers Association of Meriden attended the funeral service.

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RAYMOND HUGH THOMPSON, production manager at Factory H, International Silver Company, Meriden, died on December 5 at the Veterans' Hospital in Newington. A native of Meriden, Mr. Thompson had been connected with the International Silver Company for over thirty years. During the World war he served as a naval pilot, flying planes from convoy ships. He was a prominent member of the Meriden post, American Legion and an attendant of the Center Congregational Church.

Besides his wife he leaves a son, Raymond Hugh, Jr.; a daughter, Miss Marilyn Thompson; a sister, Mrs. George Graham of Los Angeles; a brother, Allan H. Thompson of Meriden; and an aunt, Miss Lillian Thompson, also of Meriden.

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ARTHUR D. COFFIN, prominent paper manufacturer in Windsor Locks, died at his home on November 20th, following an illness of several weeks. A son of the late Herbert R. and Julia Sargent (Dexter) Coffin, Arthur D. Coffin was born in Windsor Locks, April 25, 1868, and spent his whole

life in his native town. He was the sixth generation of his family which settled in Connecticut in 1767.

Identified with the business since his early manhood when he was an employee, Mr. Coffin held a kindly spirit for the welfare of his employees when he became the head of the firm. He was familiar with every phase of paper manufacturing.

A lifelong Republican, he was a regular attendant at state and national conventions and was often consulted on questions arising within the national committee of the party.

Mr. Coffin was a past president of the Hartford County Manufacturers Association and a past president of the Tissue Paper Manufacturers Association. He held memberships in the Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, Wampanoag Golf Club, Farmington Country Club, Hartford Canoe Club, Old Newgate Coon Club, Suffield Country Club, Lake Sunapee (N. H.) Country Club and Lake Sunapee Yacht Club.

He was president of the old Connecticut River Company which was taken over by Connecticut Light & Power Company, a director of the Medlicott Company, the Montgomery Company, the former Windsor Locks Water Company, and the old Windsor Locks Electric Light Company.

Mr. Coffin was a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of the York and Scottish Rite of that fraternity. He was also a member and past master of Euclid Lodge of Masons in Windsor Locks. As past president of the old Business Men's Association, he contributed liberally of his time and

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financial support for every civic undertaking in his home town.

Mr. Coffin leaves his son, Dexter D., two grandsons, Dexter D., Jr., and David Linwood Coffin, and a sister, Mrs. Thomasine Haskell Conant of Hartford.

Honorary bearers at the funeral held from his late home, "Ashmere", included J. Robert Montgomery and Frank G. Pomeroy of Windsor Locks, Leon P. Broadhurst, George A. Chandler, Wilfred H. Dresser, M. Allyn Wadhams, Foster E. Harvey and Lewis W. Allen, all of Hartford. Active bearers were employees of Mr. Coffin and C. H. Dexter & Sons—Chester Reed, E. Charles Crocker, Harry J. Burns, Louis R. George, H. Pearson Smith and Fay H. Osborne. Burial was in the family plot in Grove cemetery.

Education

TO HELP SUPPLY THE DEMAND FOR TRAINED MACHINE TOOL WORKERS and other similarly skilled labor—a demand created by the increasing requirements of the national defense program—the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corporation and the State of Connecticut have cooperatively entered upon an extensive job-training program.

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft is vitally concerned in the program, because its force of skilled workers—numbering 2700 early in 1939—must soon be

increased to bring the total to over seven times the 1939 figure—nearly 20,000 men and women! Within the next three months Pratt & Whitney Aircraft has to have 3,000 new, trained workers.

Faced with the dual problem of increasing its personnel and, at the same time, maintaining the high quality of workmanship in its product, Pratt & Whitney has extended its fullest cooperation to the Governor and to the Chairman of the Re-employment Commission of Connecticut, two of the moving forces behind the program.

As a result, today there is a completely-equipped school in full swing on an unoccupied floor of a machine plant in Hartford. Officially known as the "Hartford State Trade School, Defense Training Center", it has a total floor space of 30,000 square feet. Approximately 50 machine tools, including millers, lathes, drills, grinders, and gear shapers, of various types, have been provided by Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, as well as classrooms, shop instructors, materials, jigs, fixtures, and so on. The State of Connecticut has supplied classroom instructors, clerical staff, light and electric power.

These facilities have recently been expanded, and at present, approximately 350 persons are being trained at the school, while provisions are being made to increase the enrollment to 1,500. The school has been in operation only a short time, but already over 400 men have graduated and taken their places in the aircraft engine plant, H. C. O'Sullivan, Director



UNDER the supervision of an instructor (right), trainees at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft's new training school study the operation of one of the 50 machine tools used at the school.



VIEW of the "shop" at the training school. Over 50 machines of various types are employed here for the purpose of instruction—which goes on 24 hours a day.

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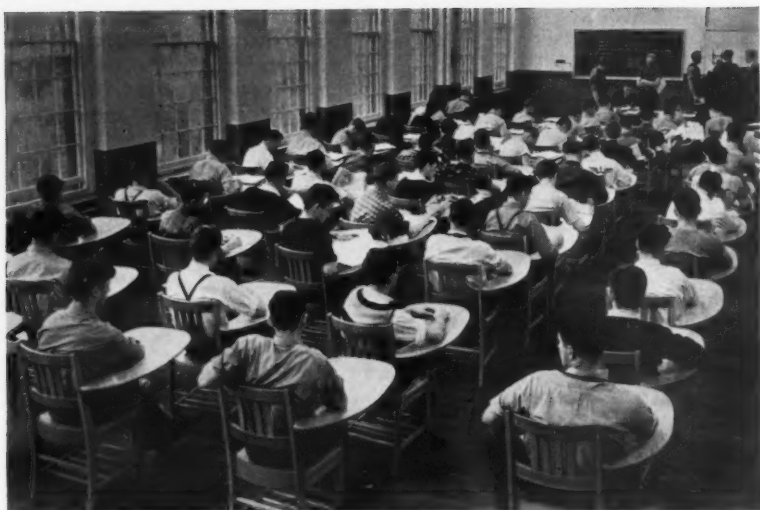
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ONE of the classrooms in the Pratt & Whitney training school. Here students undertake blueprint reading, shop mathematics, and the theory behind machining methods.

of Training for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, is responsible for coordinating the enrollment and curriculum of the school with Pratt & Whitney's requirements.

To be eligible for the school, the prospective applicant must be an American Citizen, over 18 years old, must have a high school education or its equivalent, and he must be physically fit. No previous experience with machine tools is necessary.

To enter the school he applies to the Connecticut State Employment Commission in Hartford. Here the applicant gets an adaptability test and a preliminary examination. He is then sent to the Pratt & Whitney Employment officer for further check. If approved, he is accredited to become a student in the school. This process has been arranged to minimize delay, and applicants are received and accepted daily. From here on, the student's general conduct and capability determine whether or not he shall graduate and, on completion, be employed by Pratt & Whitney Aircraft.

On entering the school, the student finds that 320 hours of training are available for him. On the average, about 180 hours are required for him to assimilate the instruction given in the shop and classrooms. He works on a regular eight hour shift each day, six days a week, and he receives a regular wage while in the school. At present, three shifts of students are working at the school each day.

In the school, the student is taught

the ways of a craftsman. He is trained on one particular type of machine tool. He becomes a specialist and is trained in the fabrication and machining of actual aircraft parts. An integral part of his training is on speeds and feeds and jigs and fixtures of the type used in the shop. Instructors are skilled shop men directly from production departments at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft. They impart their specific knowledge to the trainees, so that the latter get practical—not theoretical—training. In addition to the work with machine tools, the students attend classroom sessions in such correlated studies as mathematics, blueprint reading, and technical knowledge of fixtures, accessories, and materials. They also learn the use of precision instruments such as inside and outside micrometers, vernier calipers, height and depth gauges, and all types of inspection gauges.

When the student is certified for graduation from the school, the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Employment Office is notified immediately. Without further delay, he is put to work in production at the East Hartford plant.



YOUNG WOMEN between the ages of 17 and 24 who are out of school, unemployed and mechanically inclined will be offered the opportunity of receiving work experience in woodworking and machine shop lines on the National Youth Administration's new work program which started

December 6. The plan to have girls receive work experience on machines such as lathes, drills and woodturning machines is in line with the National defense program of absorbing women into vital industries where manpower has been decreased.

According to Richard A. Barrett, N.Y.A. Administrator, the machine shop program will not be considered a training project or the means of learning a trade, but will give actual experience to girls who have been unable to get factory jobs because of their inexperience.

An opportunity in mechanical work for young men is also offered by the National Youth Administration. The project offers work experience in the maintenance shops in various parts of the state. Work will consist of service on automobiles, trucks and road equipment, and experience will be had in the use of power machines, hand tools and their proper relation to the job in repairing and reconditioning of mechanical road equipment. It is hoped that men entering these repair shops will pick up enough information in mechanical lines to aid them in securing jobs in private industry. Applications are accepted at the local N.Y.A. office in Hartford and at the office in New Haven. Youth workers will be paid from N.Y.A. funds but will be under the supervision of the foreman in the Division of Roadway and Maintenance Shops. Repair shops are located in Branford, Naugatuck, Lisbon, Norwalk, New Milford, Newington, Winsted, Warehouse Point, West Willington and Putnam.



FIREMEN were urged to begin training for home defense by Rep. Thomas R. Ball of Old Lyme, a member of the Volunteer Fire Department in that town, and by John Ashmead of Hartford, representing the fire underwriters of the state, at a meeting of the Windham and Tolland County Fireman's Association held recently at the University of Connecticut. More than 125 members were in attendance.

Mr. Ashmead described incendiary bombs in London and gave some ideas on how the problem could be met if faced here. Movies from the fire underwriters were shown by Earl W. Moore of the university's engineering department and chief of the Mansfield Fire Department. There were also remarks by L. N. Hale of Newington, state fire commissioner.

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EIGHT BOOKS dealing with industrial training for national defense have been added to the Beardsley and Memorial Library, Winsted. These volumes are as follows: "Aircraft Blueprint Reading", Almen & Mead; "Aircraft Engine Maintenance", Brimm; "American Machinists' Handbook and Dictionary of Shop Terms", Colvin & Stanley; "Die Design Manual", 2 vol., Cory; "Electrical Machinery: Principles, Operation and Management", Croft; "Automotive Diesel Maintenance", Cumming; "Blueprint Reading for the Machine Trades", Fortman; "Principles and Practice of Radio Servicing", Hicks.

Exhibition

A DISPLAY OF BRASS AND BRONZE INGOTS, loaned by the Whipple and Choate Company, Bridgeport, to the Technology department of the Burroughs public library, was shown for two weeks in the Technology room. The company, pioneer producers of non-ferrous ingots from refined and reclaimed metals, has sought to demonstrate by means of the display a process-by-process story of how various scrap metals are sorted, graded, inspected, analyzed through chemistry, and finally smelted, refined and cast into ingots each weighing approximately 25 pounds. It is also possible, according to Frank B. Diana, works manager and metallurgist, to produce in the same way "special specification work in which the customer submits a sample of a casting he wants duplicated." Mr. Diana said further, "we have found it most practicable to have our smelting and refining plant work in close harmony with the testing and research chemical and physical laboratory so we are able to meet and fulfill exactly our customers' most rigid requirements for ingots—including those of the United States Navy Department, American Foundrymen's Association, and others."

Expansion

THE WAR DEPARTMENT has earmarked \$3,000,000 for the Bullard Company of Bridgeport to cover construction of a plant equal in size to the present plant. During the past few years the output of the company has been tripled and will now be doubled under the defense construction program in line with the government's plea for even greater production of machinery and machine tools. While complete plans and construction data have been prepared, actual signing of the contract between the Bullard Company and the War Department has not been completed, it is believed.

The new plant is expected to be complete by June when at least 500 more men will be employed at the plant where about 2,000 are now working. The new factory will be erected on 13 acres of land purchased along Brewster Street and opposite the plant on the southwest. It is understood that the cost of expansion will be repaid by the firm to the War

Department in five annual installments. Otherwise at the end of that time, if the firm wishes to keep the plant, it can keep the property by paying the government the depreciated value.

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THE NAVY CONTRACT OF \$18,160,746 awarded to the United Aircraft Corporation for expansion of the three divisions at East Hartford, Stratford and Pawcatuck found construction already under way, the corporation having anticipated the award of contracts following receipt of a letter of intention from the Navy Department. All three plant expansions, involving the Pratt and Whitney Division and the Hamilton Standard Propeller Division in East Hartford and the Vought-Sikorsky Division at Stratford will be in full production by late summer.

Work on the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division in East Hartford was started early in September. This project, with engine test houses, represents \$14,799,000 of the total involved.

The Hamilton Standard Propeller addition providing 48,640 square feet, and costing \$1,761,746, including machinery for rented space at Pawcatuck used by this division, is already complete and in partial production, with further installation of equipment proceeding rapidly.

At Stratford, steelwork is being erected for the 258,200 square feet being provided for the Navy by Vought-Sikorsky Division at a cost of \$1,600,000. The building will be used for manufacturing, office and storage space and assembly.

By the terms of the contract, title to the property involved will remain with the Navy Department during the emergency, with provision for its acquisition by United Aircraft Corporation afterward.

★ ★ ★

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

has contracted for the erection of two new additions to its plant at 160 Huyshope Avenue, a one-story addition to its heat-treating plant at a cost of \$7000 and a one-story addition to its die and press room at a cost of \$3000. Bartlett & Brainard Company is the contractor.

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WORK on the American Cyanamid Company's new plant near Meriden, continues at a fast pace with more

than 35 bricklayers erecting the outside walls of the plant and a two-story brick office building to the north and west of the main factory. A boiler is being constructed near the railroad siding on the company's property where the heating plant will be installed. Some of the boilers have already been placed in position and the smoke stack has been erected. A short distance north of the factory another smaller brick building is now being constructed and will be used as a mixing building and cradles on which barrels of solution will be placed have already been installed in the building.

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THE NEW PLANT FOR REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY to be located near Lake City, Missouri, will be the first government-owned one of its kind undertaken in the defense program. A \$73,575,261 contract was awarded to the company in late November to procure equipment for a small arms ammunition plant, and operate it for an unspecified period. While the contract covered production of some \$60,000,000 worth of ammunition for rifles, semi-automatic rifles and machine guns, just how much of the \$13,575,261 difference between this figure and the total contract price would go for equipment and how much for management charges, was not disclosed.

Company officials pointed out that after completion, title to the plant and equipment would remain with the government. Location of the plant conformed with the government's announced policy of placing new munitions factories in the interior where they would be most difficult for enemy bombers to reach.

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THE CHANDLER-EVANS COMPANY, a South Meriden infant industry engaged in the manufacture of high grade carburetors and fuel pumps for aircraft, has been granted a permit for an extension of plant facilities which may total \$1,000,000. Although confronted with stubborn opposition to such additions at the public hearing, the zoning board was able to overcome the major objections, voting unanimously to grant the company its right to expand.

The first project will provide an addition about 150 by 100 feet south

of and adjoining the present factory building. Should business conditions warrant further expansion, a second building, 160 by 120 feet, will be added east of the present building but adjoining the addition to be constructed, while a third expansion will provide another building 240 by 250 feet still farther to the east of the present factory location. North of the project will be an administration building to house the office staff and executives.

Honored

NINETEEN MEMBERS OF THE J. M. NEY COMPANY were honored at a dinner given on December 13 by H. C. Ney for all the company's Hartford employees in the Old English Hall at the Hotel Bond where blue and gold service pin awards were made to members with 20 years or more of service to their credit.

Starting with the beating of gold foil and leaf, the Ney Company has come to be engaged principally in the manufacture of dental gold. Through its research facilities, it has made many contributions to technical improvements in dentistry.

Those receiving pins at the conclusion of the remarks made by W. P. Conklin, Jr., Secretary of the company, were as follows: Harry C. Ney, 47 years; Harrison W. Davis, 39; Edward L. Dexter, 36; Ralph C. B. Morris, 34; Miss Mary E. Morgan, 33; Phillip J. West, 33; Frank A. Perkins, 29; Charles L. Heath, 29; James W. Perkins, 27.

Benjamin H. Rector, 25; Frederick J. Shellington, 24; Iral B. Streeter, 23; Ralph Hollister, 22; David Ewing, 22; Miss Eda S. Cogshall, 22; Isaac York, 22; Miss Eva J. Tilden, 21; Howard G. Bernard, 20; and Patrick J. Foley, 20. After the service awards had been made, A. Everett Austin, Jr. furnished lively entertainment in the form of a magic show.

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WILLIAM A. SPRING, a designer for Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company in Thompsonville, was honored in recognition of the completion of 50 years' service at a banquet given at the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, where Richard G. Knowland of New York, vice president of the company, presented to Mr. Spring a gold watch and chain in behalf of the company and a

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Industrial Relations

THE GRAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Hartford, manufacturers of recording machines, has added hospital expense benefits to the provisions of its group insurance program which since November, 1939, has provided employees with life insurance now totaling \$290,000, supplemented by accident and health insurance. Announcement of the additional coverage was made by Walter B. Ditmars, president. The group plan which affects more than 160 workers was underwritten by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on a cooperative basis whereby the employees contribute fixed amounts and the employer pays the balance.

Pay Check

UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION recently announced a flat wage increase of 5 cents an hour, effective immediately, for all hourly-rated employees except for students under training in the Defense Training Center, and said that salaried payrolls were also being currently reviewed with the view of making appropriate increases. It is estimated that this will increase the annual payroll by approximately \$2,000,000 a year.

At the same time, the corporation announced that it would make Christmas payments of additional compensation to employees, based on

length of service with the corporation. The amounts of such compensation ranged from \$5.00 for employees with less than one year of service to \$40.00 for those who have been employed for 15 years or more.

These announcements were made concurrently with the distribution of checks for additional compensation to approximately 9,000 employees, in accordance with the Wage-Salary Plan announced the latter part of October. The additional Wage-Salary and Christmas payments, together with Vacation-Wage payments last August, made a total of approximately \$558,000 paid to United Aircraft employees during the year in supplement of the regular payrolls.

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THREE NEW BRITAIN INDUSTRIES made Christmas bonuses, these being the Stanley Works, Fafnir Bearing Company and Landers, Frary & Clark. The decision of the Stanley Works to pay a bonus of one week's pay to about 3,500 local persons and 1,500 employed outside New Britain was the most important of such announcements to be made locally.

2,000 employees at Landers, Frary & Clark were affected by a bonus amounting to extra pay of 40 hours to employees of the company since January 1, 1940, and extra pay of 20 hours to those in the employ of the company since July 1. Payment was made on December 23.

In November, the Fafnir Bearing Company voted to pay a bonus of about 11 percent on earnings of the last quarter to about 2,000 employees. Although the payment date is scheduled for January 15, allowance was made for advances before Christmas.

Orders totaling over \$112,000 were given three New Britain concerns by the War Department during the week ended November 30 under the Walsh-Healey Act. In addition two concerns were named as sources of supply for orders granted outside companies.

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AT A BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, the International Silver Company, Meriden, voted an extra week's pay on December 20 and vacations with pay in the summer of 1941 for its employees, it was stated by Everts C. Stevens, president.

Holders of preferred stock of record

December 12 were paid on December 24, 1940, \$6.25 a share, thus clearing all arrearages on the 7 per cent preferred stock; while on January 2, to holders of preferred stock of record December 2, the company paid a regular dividend of 1 3/4 per cent, Mr. Stevens announced.

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EMPLOYEES OF THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY in Glastonbury received bonus checks of a week's wages. An accompanying notice simply stated, "The check is sent with this company's good wishes and in appreciation of the service of all its employees."

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DIRECTORS OF ARROW-HART & HEGEMAN recently voted distribution of added compensation to each of its 1800 or more employees in an amount equivalent to their earnings covering a period of 60 hours. A year-end dividend of \$1.25 per share was voted on the company's stock payable December 16, record date December 10.

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\$100,000 IN BACK WAGES were given employees of the New Department Division of General Motors Corporation as a wage adjustment coming from conferences between management and the UAWA-CIO. The wage adjustments result from an agreement signed June 24.

Personnel

ARTHUR E. RAYMOND, formerly associated with the H. D. Catty Corporation, has recently joined Milprint, Incorporated, largest converters of "CELLOPHANE", etc. in the country, with plants located in Milwaukee, Los Angeles and Philadelphia. For the past two years Mr. Raymond has been contacting manufacturers in the state, selling wholesale fabricated "CELLOPHANE" and Aluminum Foil products.

He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Connecticut Bakers' Association.

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THE RECENT APPOINTMENTS of Harlan M. Ellis as sales manager

and of Robert W. Russell as special assistant to the general manager were announced by Sidney A. Stewart, general manager of Hamilton Standard Propellers division of United Aircraft Corporation. Mr. Ellis is a graduate of Yale University and the Boeing School of Aeronautics and has been connected with Hamilton Standard for five years, serving first in the service department, then as sales manager and more recently as sales representative on the West Coast. Mr. Russell, assistant sales manager since 1937 is a native of Hartford and a graduate of Loomis Institute. Before joining Hamilton Standard in 1933, he was associated with Cheney Brothers in Manchester and with Pratt & Whitney Aircraft.

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THE RESIGNATION OF B. M. TASSIE, for the last ten years president of Manning, Bowman & Company of Meriden, has just been announced. Mr. Tassie has been with the organization for a period of twenty-five years. In 1915 he was appointed Pacific coast district manager, with headquarters in San Francisco and held that position until 1930 when he was elected vice-president of the company with headquarters in Meriden. Not only did he take a keen interest in local civic affairs, but he took an active part in the affairs of the electrical industry. For the last five years he has been a member of the board of governors of the National Electric Manufacturers Association, serving on many committees. Mr. Tassie has been a member of the advisory board of the Meriden branch of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company, a director of the City Savings Banks, a member of the board of the Meriden Community fund, the Meriden hospital and the Home Finance Corporation.

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WALLACE E. CAMPBELL, secretary of the Fuller Brush Company was elected a director of Riverside Trust Company, at a meeting of the directors held December 12. Mr. Campbell has been a member of the Fuller Brush organization since 1916. He was elected secretary of the company and a member of the board of directors in 1930.

★ ★ ★

ONE FIFTY - YEAR SERVICE BUTTON, one forty-five, a thirty-five and four ten-year buttons were awarded to employees of the International Silver company last month, according to the General Employment office of the company on State street. Ernest A. Jeska, an assistant foreman in the Nickel Silver department, completed fifty years of service with the silverware concern recently and was presented a diamond studded service button.

Nelson Cossette, a watchman at the company, recently completed forty-five years of service, and was also presented with a service button. He is a native of Meriden and in years past he enjoyed many trips as a member of the Meriden Wheel Club.

George Galvin completed thirty-five years of service and likewise received a button signifying that record. Mr. Galvin is a salesman in the ecclesiastical department at Factory E, and at one time was in charge of the showroom for church work.

Ten-year buttons were presented to the following employees: Eileen G. Lavin, Chicago office; Fred Harget, Factory M, Wallingford; Sam Zavaglia, Factory H; and Edward Marquardt, Factory E, the latter two of factories in Meriden.

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HENRY T. BURR, president of the New Britain Institute and secretary of Landers, Frary & Clark of New Britain was elected president of the New Britain Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting held on December 9. He succeeds William H. Judd, president of the New Britain National Bank, who served as president for three years.

For many years, Mr. Burr was a member of the board of education, serving several terms as its secretary. He was a science instructor at the New Britain State Normal School from 1900 to 1904, and principal of the Willimantic State Normal School for 14 years following his resignation from the college. At the meeting, Bernard G. Kranowitz was reelected executive vice president of the Chamber and Charles J. Law was reelected treasurer.

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ORVILLE M. DUNNING will assume new responsibilities with the Gray Manufacturing Company as its chief engineer. A former manager of

the research department of the Edison telephone division of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Mr. Dunning will devote the major portion of his efforts to the final commercial perfection of the Gray Audograph, the new multi-purpose electrical recording machine. He was responsible for the development of the first commercial all electric recording machine sold by the Edison Company as recently as 1933. Mr. Dunning is considered by impartial sources as one of the three leading electrical recording engineers in the country today and the Gray company feels that the acquisition of his services is indicative of the faith he has in the electrical recording industry and tangible evidence of his expressed belief that the Gray Audograph will, in time, assume first place in the electrical recording field.

Pulse

A DIVIDEND of \$1.75 per share on the capital stock of The Southern New England Telephone Company for the fourth quarter of 1940 was declared by the directors of the company at its December meeting. The dividend is payable on Wednesday, January 15, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31st. This makes the total dividend for the year \$7 per share.

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STOCKHOLDERS OF RAYBES-TOS-MANHATTAN INC. received a dividend of 75 cents a share on their stock ownership as of record November 29, accompanied by a message from President Sumner Simpson who pointed out to stockholders, "Your company has shared in the general business recovery as you will note from our sales. We have maintained the \$1.50 dividend, increased wages, and paid or will pay the various government taxes amounting to approximately \$2.50 per share for 1940."

★ ★ ★

AN ELEVEN PER CENT BONUS was given to employees of the Fafnir Bearing Company in New Britain for the quarter ended December 25, or 11 per cent of their earnings for the three-months period. This becomes payable January 15th, 1941. The bonus will be paid to all in the employ

of the company six or more years, excepting directors, officers and salesmen, and covers overtime earnings.

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A SECOND DIVIDEND of 25 cents per share on the no par common stock was voted by directors of the Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown. The continued progress of the company is further manifested by the regularity of its increased business in consecutive months. Each of the past 15 months, starting with August, 1939 and up to October, 1940, inclusive, has yielded a record sales volume for the corresponding months of recent years. During the month of October this year the delivered sales amounted to \$511,804.08, as against \$417,158.95 for October of last year. The sales volume for October of this year represents a record volume for all months of recent years, the previous high record having been \$453,159.09, as established during August of this year. The amount of the company's unfilled orders at this time is the largest in recent years, which gives indication of a continuation of the good business now enjoyed.

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COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY declared an extra dividend of \$3 a share and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share at the directors' meeting held on November 21st. Both were payable December 21st to stockholders of record December 2. This brings payments to stockholders for the current year up to \$6 a share, four quarterly dividends of 50 cents each and an extra of \$1 paid October 31. In addition the directors voted payment of extra compensation in the amount of 6½ per cent to all employees, based on their earnings for the 12 months of 1940. Earlier this year employees were paid extra compensation in the amount of 7 per cent, based on their earnings for the first six months of 1940.

★ ★ ★

CONNECTICUT FIRMS received a total of \$144,648,143 in Army business from the Federal Government since July 1, it was estimated by the end of November. Outstanding among contracts awarded in this state were: Ordnance, Colt's Patent Fire

Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, installation in building owned by that company of increased equipment for the manufacture of infantry weapons (equipment government owned) \$8,074,406. Ordnance, auto ordnance, corporation, \$3,108,855, small arms material. Navy—United Aircraft Corporation, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division, East Hartford, airplane engines, \$3,315,846. United Aircraft Corporation, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division, airplane engines, \$57,856,179.

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FROM THE GRAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY comes word that they have received an order from Sperry Gyroscope Corporation of Brooklyn, New York, for control panels for airplanes. The Sperry Corporation is a leading manufacturer of precision navigational equipment, and the Sperry bomb sight. The order calls for the manufacture of the control panels under a delivery schedule well within the ability of the present Gray facilities, which have now been equipped to handle work in the aviation industry as well as in other fields. The company is also equipped to enter upon production of any government contracts which it may receive.

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AT THE WILCOX LACE COMPANY three large new machines have been added, thus doubling the manufacturing capacity of the plant within a year. Two factors are declared responsible for the increase in business of the Middletown concern: the growing appreciation by American women of domestic lace and the blockade that keeps French lace products from being exported. The new machines, known as Levers, were purchased in Philadelphia from a concern which is dropping its lace manufacture in favor of hose making, and it will require a month to set the machines up, ready for operation.

The new floor space taken over by the lace company contains 1500 square feet and adjoins the old factory to the north. It was part of the Burns Lace Company which once operated on Cooley avenue.

Officers of the Wilcox company are: Archie Wilcox, president; Edwin Wilcox, treasurer, and Leon Birnbaum of New York, secretary.

Safety

NEW DEPARTURE DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, Meriden, won for the fifth time in ten years, the silver trophy for the best safety record among the large factories of Meriden and Wallingford, it was announced by William J. Wilcox, secretary of the Meriden Manufacturers Association, speaking at the monthly session of the Meriden Foremen's Club held at the Y. M. C. A.

In the intermediate class, the Wallingford Company was the winner, while the Packer Machine Company, as the largest factory with a perfect record, was awarded the trophy in the smaller factory group. The Bradley Hubbard Company, now absorbed by the Charles Parker Company, was awarded the trophy for the best yearly improvement over the previous season's record. General Electric Company and Factory "H" at International Silver Company were next in line in the large factory competition, in which New Departure Division won the second leg on the second cup, the predecessor of which now rests at the Endee plant through three previous safety victories.

It was stated that the 38 factories in the accident-prevention contest fostered by the club were obliged to pay \$1,845 less in compensation for accidents during the past year than in 1931, when the contest was started, a reduction of over 12 per cent.

Stork

A NEW DEVELOPMENT in disc phonograph records has been made public by the Gray Manufacturing Company. The new Gray method makes possible low-cost records with a tone quality equal to the best present-day commercial recordings. By employing this new patented method, certain operations and the need for expensive equipment are eliminated, and more especially the costly and time-consuming electroplating operation now in general use.

The new plastic records are flexible, yet unbreakable and may be available in clear plastic materials, as well as a variety of translucent colors.

A NEW LINE added by the Casco Products Corporation of Bridgeport will feature a kit of power tools for hobbyists and for use in the home. Manager A. O. Samuels further announced the firm's intention of adding to its list of home appliance products a new product every 60 days for some time to come.

The Casco Corporation recently took over the factory building formerly occupied by the Jenkins Valve Company. The entire plant expansion program of the firm will take place in Bridgeport, Mr. Samuels said.

IT CAN BE DONE

(Continued from page 1)

tinue so long as that faith remains.

So it is with us here in America—in Connecticut. We have set our sails toward moral, economic and physical re-armament—some say too late. *Nonsense!* It isn't if we are unwilling to pay the price faith demands—devotion, toil and maybe tears.

Like all countries with a democratic form of government, we resemble a sleeping giant, hard to awaken. Even now with the unmistakable threat of internal dissension and the economic and military threat if England is defeated, staring us in the face for the past six months, we are still only partially awake to the fact that the world we have known is no more. But, on the hopeful side, we are awakening, and when democracies awaken in time they are truly giants that cannot be defeated.

Speaking of internal matters, we finally removed the cancer of slavery after suffering with it for many years. Likewise we eliminated rebating which infested the transportation field for many more years. More recently we set our minds against court packing, and won, until death reversed the decision. We can have a more just system of taxation, labor relations and greater honesty on the part of public servants once we grasp the power of making a part of every American's creed the words "it can be done."

Far behind in our race to build armament against the day of Armageddon for England and perhaps for us, we can and will win it in 1941 with the words "it can be done", enshrined in our hearts.



The Legiscope

By PAUL ADAMS



THE WALTER-LOGAN BILL, passed by Congress, was killed by the President's veto. The bill provided for the control and regulation of administrative agencies by subjecting them to more complete judicial review. It proposed to "regulate the regulators". It will be revived next session. Dean Acheson, prominent Washington attorney, has been studying the measure as chairman of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure. His report may bring about some changes in the present bill before consideration by the next Congress.

SALES TAX REGULATIONS, applying the principle laid down in the *Berwind-White Coal Mining Company* case decided by the Supreme Court last January, have been adopted in the following states: Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington. The Supreme Court case ruled in effect that out-of-state vendors negotiating sales within the taxing jurisdiction, which sales resulted in a shipment of goods thereto, and delivering goods within the taxing jurisdiction, could constitutionally be required to collect a sales tax from the purchaser by adding it to the invoice of goods. The sales tax involved in the decision was the New York City Sales Tax which applies to sales of tangible personal property *at retail*. As a result of the pandemonium that existed with respect to the question of taxation of interstate transactions after the decision, the National Association of Tax Administrators formulated a proposed uniform interstate commerce regulation for states having sales taxes. To date, only Missouri and North Dakota have adopted the uniform regulation *verbatim*. Arkansas, Iowa and Oklahoma have promulgated regulations similar in principle to the uniform regulation. Copies of the regulations and other information concerning sales taxes may be obtained upon request at the Association of

offices, 436 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut.

EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS on secret, confidential or restricted government contracts is permissible only when approval is granted by the government department concerned. It is reported that a questionnaire is being drawn up to cover the necessary information concerning each alien whom it is desired to employ on such government contract. In the meantime, submission to the department concerned of a complete statement as to the status of each alien will be acceptable. The statement should contain information as to the alien's nationality, the status of his application for citizenship, and information as to whether or not to the employer's knowledge the employee has ever belonged to an organization which desired to change the form of the United States Government. With the approval of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, the alien may work on the contract.

Literally, the law only applies to "government contractors", but the government procurement offices consider that the law applies to subcontractors as well as to prime contractors. In the case of a subcontractor doing work on a "secret, confidential, or restricted" government contract, he may apply to the appropriate government contracting office for a ruling as to whether or not the particular part of the contract on which he is working is considered of such a nature as would necessitate the obtaining of permission to employ aliens on the work. An employer may take his choice then, first as to whether or not he is obeying the law as it is written or as it is extended by government agencies, and second, (if he chooses the latter) as to whether or not he uses his own judgment or the judgment of the government agencies in determining if the work is of a "secret, confidential, or restricted" nature. In any event, the suspicion of aliens by the govern-

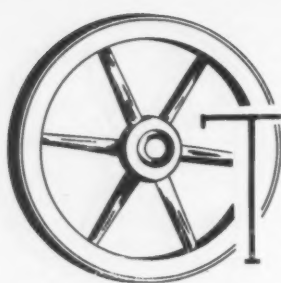
ment agencies is not severe and the employer will very likely be given permission to continue to employ them.

UNEMPLOYMENT TAXES will not be applied to voluntary payments by employers to employees called to military service in at least 44 states, Connecticut included. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has already ruled that such payments will not be taxable under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act or the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. The payments receive favorable treatment all the way around, because an employer may also deduct them in his income tax returns as compensation for services.

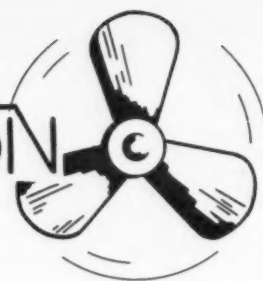
SIDNEY HILLMAN, we are told, is out after that "blacklisting" clause again, trying to get it inserted in government contracts. He has a dozen or so more provisions concerning labor that he would like to have someone approve as proper clauses in the contracts. The National Defense Advisory Commission has turned him down again flatly, probably on the grounds that such provisions are in excess of the statutory standards and stipulations now in effect and that Congress, having failed to enact the more stringent provisions, is the final authority on the matter. Mr. Hillman is now working with the legal talent in the War Department. If they turn him down, perhaps he will go to Attorney General Jackson again as a last resort. But maybe the Attorney General is more experienced in such matters now!

REPRESENTATIVE LELAND M. FORD of California puts it strongly when he accuses labor "misleaders" of being Communists and dangerous alien criminals making the most of their golden opportunities to destroy our national defense program. Said the representative in the House on December 12th, 1940 "In their attempt to destroy airplane production they called a strike at Vultee; they stopped deliv-

(Continued on page 25)



TRANSPORTATION



By NORRIS W. FORD, *Traffic Manager.*

Renewal of Bituminous Coal Act. Recommendation for the renewal of the Bituminous Coal Act for two more years when it expires on April 26, 1941 will be made by Harold A. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, according to his statement. The Secretary said that he was satisfied with the results of the minimum prices and other regulatory features of the Act.

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Hours of Service and Safety of Operation of Private Motor Carriers. In a proposed report recently released to the public, Examiner R. W. Snow has recommended (1) that the Commission find that "loaders and helpers, employed by common, contract and private carriers of property, perform duties which materially affect the safety of operation of motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce, devote a substantial part of their time to that work and are subject to the Commission's jurisdiction * * *"; (2) that "no employees of

private carriers of property other than drivers, loaders and helpers, affect safety of operation and are subject to the Commission's jurisdiction" and (3) that "the Commission again assign this proceeding for hearing to determine what regulations should be prescribed applicable to loaders and helpers employed by common, contract and private carriers of property."

★ ★ ★

Date for Revision of Official and Coordinated Motor Freight Classifications Extended. The Connecticut Public Utilities Commission has extended the date for revision of the Official Motor Freight Classification and the Coordinated Motor Freight Classification from January 1, 1941 to July 1, 1941. During this period, other classifications which have been filed with the Commission may remain in use.

★ ★ ★

Effective Dates of MC-2200 and MC-31 Further Postponed. The ef-

fective dates of MC-2200, Acme Fast Freight, Inc. et al. Common Carrier Application and Ex Parte MC-31, Tariffs of Forwarding Companies, have been extended to February 28, 1941. This and several previous extensions, have permitted joint rates between forwarding companies and motor carriers to be maintained which were found to be unlawful by the Commission, a finding which was affirmed by the Supreme Court. Because of the apparently serious effect which discontinuance of these joint rates would have upon the forwarders, the motor carriers participate with them in the joint rates involved, and those who utilize the service thus afforded. It was thought that such an extension was justified in order to give all concerned adequate opportunity to adjust their affairs to new conditions which will comply with the law, and also, more particularly, because legislation for relief appeared to be imminent in Congress.

★ ★ ★



ON HER WAY!

30 intercoastal ports hear American-Hawaiian's whistles . . . know that they herald the most frequent schedule in the intercoastal trade.

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN
STEAMSHIP COMPANY

All-Freight Rates to South-East. A hearing in I & S Docket 4827, All-Freight Rates to South-East, was begun before Examiner Berry on November 26. The motor carriers subpoenaed various of the railroad chief traffic officers to appear as witnesses, it having been the contention of the motor carrier industry that the reduced ratings were intended primarily for the benefit of carloading companies and other freight forwarders. The explanation of the railroad representatives was that the proposed rates were necessary to enable the railroads to hold their present traffic and to regain a share of the business in competition with motor carriers.

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Administrative Set-up Announced by Commission. In order to provide for administration of the new provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order announcing redistribution of its functions and assignments of work. This order had no material effect on present administration of provisions of law pertaining to motor carriers.

There will continue to be five ICC divisions, as follows: Division 1, administrative matters; Division 2, rates, tariffs and valuation; Division 3, rates, service and safety; Division 4, finance, and Division 5, motor carrier matters not specifically assigned to another division.

The chief effect of the order was to assign administrative matters pertaining to water carriers to appropriate divisions.

★ ★ ★

Sizes and Weights of Motor Vehicles. The Interstate Commerce Commission, acting pursuant to congressional mandate (Sec. 225, Motor Carrier Act, 1935), instituted in November, 1937, an investigation into the widely divergent state laws and regulations covering sizes and weights of interstate motor vehicles for the purpose of reporting to Congress the need for superseding state authority by federal regulations. Five preliminary reports in the matter were recently made public by the I.C.C. They requested that parties interested submit comments in writing to the Commission. A plan will be submitted to Congress by the Commission after the first of the year.

Completion of St. Lawrence Seaway Advocated by President.

According to a message from President Roosevelt to the Great Lakes Seaway and Power Conference, the new Congress convening in January will be asked to approve a treaty with Canada, providing for the completion of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

The President stated that: "The United States needs this great land-locked sea as a secure haven in which it will always be able to build ships and more ships in order to protect our trade and our shores. The United States needs, tremendously needs, the power project which will form a link in the seaway to produce aluminum and more aluminum for the airplane program which will assure command of the air."

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Railway Express Asks Reconsideration of ICC Report. The Railway Express Agency has urged the Interstate Commerce Commission to set aside the report of the Motor Carrier Division determining the status of the agency and find that its entire operation is subject to Part I, the rail section of the Interstate Commerce Act. Reconsideration by the entire Commission, with reargument of the whole case, was requested. It had been ruled by the Division that the agency's over-the-road service was subject to regulation under the Motor Carrier Act.

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Reduction of LCL Ratings in Official Territory. Announcement has been made that the Official Classification Committee has prepared and will soon publish drastic reductions in less-than-carload ratings to become effective throughout Official Territory. The changes are described as comparable to those that were established in the south effective September 1, 1940. While the changes in the south were published as exceptions to the classification, the present plan is to revise the ratings in Official Territory in the classification proper.

It is understood that the Classification committee has been instructed to observe the principle that the maximum rating should be third class on all commodities except traffic of a hazardous nature or light and bulky articles, such as perishables, explosives, et cetera. Consideration will also be given to reclassifying articles rated third in class or lower in carloads in

an endeavor to bring about consistent relationship.

It has been reported that the western lines are giving consideration to a somewhat similar plan, although no public announcement has as yet been made.

The Central Motor Freight Bureau has already met in Chicago to consider steps that might be taken to meet the wholesale reductions of ratings contemplated by the railroads in Official Territory. It is possible that the motor carriers will decide to adopt the same plan that was made effective in the south; namely, to reduce their ratings to the same level adopted by the railroads. However, alternative plans are under consideration.

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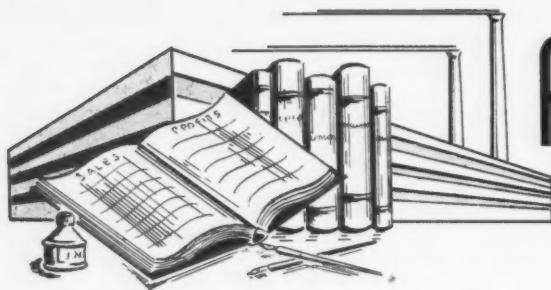
Water Carrier Provisions Postponed by I.C.C. The Interstate Commerce Commission has postponed until March 1, 1941 certain sections of the Transportation Act of 1940. Certain other provisions will become effective on February 1, 1941. The Commission contemplates no further postponement at this time and states: "The principal effect of the order is to defer the filing of schedules of minimum rates or charges of contract carriers by water until March 1, 1941, and the filing of tariffs of common carriers by water until February 1, 1941. The order also has the effect of extending until June 1, 1941 the time within which applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity to common carriers and permits to contract carriers must be filed by applicants desiring to assert 'grandfather' rights under section 309 (a) or 309 (f). The required application blanks will be available in due course before February 1, 1941."

The Legiscope

(Continued from page 23)

ery of planes that are necessary to our Army for training of our men; they are striking against the shipbuilding operators; there have been jurisdictional strikes that have slowed down and interfered with our national defense program; they are advocating and putting into effect strikes in the forests, interfering with our lumber industry; they have made the statement that they are going to take

(Continued on page 28)



Accounting Hints *for* MANAGEMENT

(Contributed by HARTFORD CHAPTER, N.A.C.A.)

Insurance Coverage. Under present conditions management is apprehensive about the safety of its plants and facilities. Plants are now running at capacity with substantial backlogs and are facing the problems of obtaining necessary material requirements and are confronted by the problem of priorities both as to production and raw materials. Interruption of plant operations whether from accidental or deliberate causes involves not only the replacement damage but other losses such as cancellations, reaction of customers and estimated profits, all of which may seriously reflect on profitable operations for future years as well as for the current period. The type of work done in some plants may make them particularly susceptible to injury, and the difficulty encountered with inexperienced and less selective help is almost a universal industrial experience.

It appears timely to direct some thought to the subject of protection from these hazards and the most logical solution which offers itself is that of insurance.

With respect to insurable losses incurred in the destruction of fixed assets there is some disposition to think that the depreciated book value of such assets is the basis to cover. This is rarely so except for newly acquired assets. The proper insurable value fluctuates from time to time up or down in accordance with the replacement cost based on price levels, whereas book values are a fixed proposition of uniformly diminishing values.

Insurable values and the placing of coverage are governed by the same principles covering the determination of the amount recoverable in the event of a loss. In general, this is covered by three basic rules, viz:

1. The insurance company shall not be liable beyond the actual cash value of the property at the time any loss or damage occurs, and the loss or damage shall be ascertained or estimated according to such actual cash value, with proper deduction for depreciation however caused, and shall in no event exceed what it would then cost the insured to repair or replace the same with material of like kind and quality.
2. The insurance does not cover the cost of excavations, brick, stone or concrete foundations, piers or other supports which are below the under surface of the lowest floor of basement, or below the surface of the ground where there is no basement, and underground flues, pipes or drains.
3. Co-insurance.

If a detailed record of plant and equipment is maintained the information thus available is often the most satisfactory basis for establishing reasonable values. It has been found to be a good policy to have the insurance company prepare appraisals and tabulations of the plant which will include the essential information relative to reasonable values from time to time.

The question sometime arises as to the proper coverage to carry for finished stock either at the plant or at field warehouses. It should be borne in mind that finished stock may be valued at net selling price and proper allowance should be made for deterioration or obsolescence if any.

Another essential type of insurance which has come into prominence is

that of use and occupancy. This covers the intangible loss resulting from the total or partial suspension of business arising from stated contingencies. Such losses usually result from two sources:

1. Loss of estimated net profits which would have resulted from the business which the insured, because of the fire, is unable to transact;
2. Losses resulting from continuing fixed and necessary expenses which are not dependent upon the volume of business transacted, and which must be paid regardless of the fact that all or a part of the business transacted may be suspended because of the destruction of the physical property.

While the adaptation of this coverage has technical aspects, it is intended here to merely provoke thought and attention to the subject. It is a common experience to encounter difficulty in obtaining suitable skilled labor and whatever organization has been developed will readily disappear in the event of plant interruption unless a means is provided for carrying or tiding over the payroll until operations can be resumed.

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Meeting Notice. "Estimating and Its Relation to Cost Accounting" has been chosen as the subject for the first meeting of the new year by Hartford Chapter, N. A. C. A., which will be held January 21, 1941. Mr. H. V. Coes, Manager, Industrial Department of Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc. has been obtained as the speaker for the occasion.

HINTS *For* EXPORTERS

By W. ADAM JOHNSON

January Meeting Scheduled for Hartford. The January meeting of the Association's foreign trade committee is scheduled to be held at 6:30 P. M., January 17, 1941, at the University Club, 30 Lewis Street, Hartford. Those planning to attend this dinner should write to the Association's foreign trade department for reservations and be on hand at 6:30 P. M. sharp.

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The J. B. Williams Company, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, manufacturer and exporter of men's shaving requisites, has signed a year's contract with radio station WLWO, Cincinnati, to broadcast five times a week a Spanish news program entitled "El Noticiero de Buena Vecindad". The program is heard Monday through Friday at 8:15 to 8:30 P. M., E.S.T.

★ ★ ★

Radio Advertising in Latin America. Realizing the existence of a well-defined responsive radio audience throughout Latin America, and conscious of the need of American export advertisers for an effective, over-all coverage of this consumer audience, the National Broadcasting Company has developed its Latin American service as a medium for fostering goodwill and creating sales for U. S. products in Latin America.

These NBC broadcasts are transmitted on high frequencies, commonly called short waves, and to adequately cover all South America three beams are used with multiple transmission from stations WRCA and WNBI. Beginning at 4 p. m. and continuing to 1 a. m. E.S.T., the daily program consists of six hours in Spanish, two in Portuguese, and one in English. These programs are, in general, especially adapted for international audiences; they know no national boundaries. Programs of universal interest,

such as the NBC Symphony Orchestra, Radio City Music Hall, the Metropolitan Opera, Dr. Walter Damrosch's music Appreciation Hour, etc. are picked from the Red and Blue Networks and rebroadcast over short wave with commentary appropriate to the language-hour of the broadcast. Most of these programs are re-broadcast by stations in Latin America and, except under abnormal conditions, reception is said to be excellent. The NBC has in the eleven months of this year received upwards of 25,000 letters of appreciation. About four-fifths of these letters come from Spanish speaking countries of Latin America, the balance from Brazil.

A point of particular interest to the Latin American radio audience is the community-owned all-wave receivers equipped with loudspeakers set up in public plazas, streets and market places. These public broadcasts are heard by thousands who do not own radios and include many who can be reached only by the spoken word. Radio owners, estimated at approximately 4,000,000 are obviously prospective customers for our higher priced goods. At present the greater part of the broadcasts are sustaining programs, but the number of sponsors is increasing as advertisers realize the development of this effective medium for reaching Latin American consumers.

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Philippine Trade Changes January 1st. Enforcement of additional provisions of the Philippine Independence Act, beginning January 1st, 1941 will result in important changes in the customs treatment of trade between the Philippines and the United States. A certificate of origin covering each shipment to this country will be required. The certificate must be submitted at the time of entering goods at American ports, as evidence that they are entitled to duty exemption

through growth, production or manufacture in the Philippines, with foreign materials, not exceeding 20% of the total value. The documents may be signed by a Philippine Collector of Customs, deputy or other competent authority. American customs officials are authorized to require additional evidence if it is considered necessary. Under the terms of the Act, designed to bring about Philippine independence in progressive stages, an export tax, to be collected in the Philippines, will amount to 5% of the American import duty on all shipments during the year, beginning January 1st.

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The Export Control Act. Increased economic pressure against Japan is being applied through a Presidential Proclamation effective December 30, 1940 which places iron ore, pig iron, ferro alloys and certain iron and steel manufacturers and semi-manufacturers under export license requirements.

The President restricted exports on the same articles to the British Empire and the Western Hemisphere—permitting export to other countries to be made "for the present, and so far as National Defense requirements permit, in quantities approximating usual or pre-war exports". The action taken was based upon the National Defense requirements as outlined by Colonel R. L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control of the Defense Commission, and while Japan was not mentioned, the intent was obvious. Japan is dependent upon the American market and in recent months has been buying large amounts of these materials for her war machine.

More discouragement to Japan and more encouragement to China is generally expected. One item of discouragement now in the talk stage is that an embargo or other restrictive measure is being designed to stop or curtail the importation of raw silk from

Japan. This action would be a severe shock to Japan's internal economy and deprive her of needed funds to continue her war against China.

In a recent broadcast, Colonel Russell L. Maxwell made the following statement "Additional restrictions will undoubtedly become necessary. Even now many additional articles and materials are under study, with a view to placing them on the export control list. Many students of the situation, experts in their respective fields, have pointed out that control of imports, as well as exports, is a major problem requiring early solution."

Further indications that the United States plans to encourage China points to the fact that before long the United States may let China have 100 or 200 older type planes and that even Britain may supply her with some old planes. Although naval officers insist that there is no diplomatic significance attached to the concentration of the United States fleet in Hawaiian waters for manoeuvres, it is expected that Japan will not let this action go unnoticed.

It appears that the situation in the Far East will become more tense rather than easier. The President's licensing action was announced by the White House by direction of the President in the following statement:

"The President announced today that national defense requirements for iron and steel have increased to such an extent that it has become necessary to subject, as of December 30, 1940, iron ore, pig iron, ferro alloys, and certain iron and steel manufacturers and semi-manufacturers to the licensing requirement. Licenses will be granted for exports to the British Empire and the Western Hemisphere; and for the present, so far as the interests of the National Defense permit, for exports to other destinations in quantities approximating usual or pre-war exports." (For a complete list of the products brought under the Export Control Act, refer to Bulletin No. 94 dated December 14, issued by the Association.)

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Canadian Import Restrictions. The Canadian Government presented to Parliament on December 2, a series of emergency measures prohibiting the importation from non-Empire areas of a wide range of products regarded as non-essential, limiting the importation

of additional imports by license, establishing domestic excise taxes to restrict Canadian production of prohibited or restricted articles, and removing or reducing import duties on many products of United Kingdom origin.

The declared purpose of the import control measure is to conserve foreign exchange for the purpose of essential war materials. A list of the products which may not be imported into Canada from non-sterling areas, can for the most part, be classified as luxury items and a complete list will be found in Foreign Trade Bulletin No. 90 issued by the Association.

Opportunities Exist In Foreign Trade

Write to

The Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Inc.

and its

Cooperative Office of the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce

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Sales Information Reports

Tariff Information

Etc.

436 Capitol Avenue,
Hartford, Connecticut

The Legiscope

(Continued from page 25)

over all industry, including air plants, automobile plants, shipbuilding, steel plants, lumber industry, and shipping; and I understand the substance of a remark made by Mr. Sidney Hillman was

that 'Industry had better get aboard or take the consequences'. Does it seem possible, in what has been called free America, that, through the leadership of the C.I.O. and Sidney Hillman, this program can be stopped, our national defense program sabotaged. . .?"

IN CONTRAST to the remarks of Representative Ford is the announcement by Sidney Hillman himself that representatives of organized labor, the shipbuilding industry, and the government are holding conferences to lay out a program for stabilizing employment in the country's shipyards. A policy was approved urging that there should be no interruption of production on the part of the shipyard employers and of shipyard employees before all facilities at the disposal of the National Defense Advisory Commission for adjusting differences had been exhausted.

THE LABOR BOARD and not the court is to decide upon the weight to be given the testimony of the witnesses before the Board. This is the ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in enforcing a Labor Board order disestablishing a company-dominated union. The employer complained that the Board ignored certain uncontradicted evidence in the employer's favor and made findings of company domination upon testimony which was contradicted (*Swift & Company v. N. L. R. B.*, C. C. A., 8, November 20th, 1940).

A LABOR BOARD ELECTION was recently held not to be representative of employee sentiment where only 10% of the eligible employees voted (*Weinberger Sales Company, Inc.*, 27 N. L. R. B. No. 126). Ordinarily, the Board has ruled that a majority of the employees voting will designate the exclusive bargaining agency for all of the employees, but now we know 10% of the eligible employees is not enough of the employees to constitute a representative election. Forward, Democracy!

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BUSINESS PATTERN

The trend of general business activity in Connecticut during November continued to be dominated by expansion in the output of goods connected with the armament program. Other industries were also increasing production as rising employment and payrolls in defense industries created demands for consumers' goods.

As a result the index of Connecticut business activity stood at approximately 27% above the estimated normal in November compared with 23% above in October and 7% above a year ago. In the United States, the volume of industrial activity rose to

the number of man-hours worked in representative factories advanced 5 points to approximately 36% above normal and factory employment increased further to stand at 20% above the estimated normal. The average number of hours worked per employee per week, while varying between localities, averaged between 43 and 47 hours in the various cities. As in previous years when business has been unusually active, year-end bonuses were announced by numerous concerns throughout the State. In some instances wage increases were given.

Freight carloadings originating in

pany. In New London, the contract was awarded by the Navy Department for the construction of 60 houses at the New London submarine base to cost approximately \$270,000.

The index of wholesale prices compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics advanced moderately during November, but on December 7th was only 1% higher than either four weeks earlier or December 9, 1939. The increase was accounted for largely by advances in the prices of farm products and foods which were 3% to 4% higher on the average than in either of the periods under



a point 14% above normal, the difference in index levels between the United States and Connecticut representing principally the greater concentration of production of items connected with the defense program in Connecticut.

Data for the first part of December indicated no let-up in the expansion of production. Freight carloadings originating in Connecticut declined less than seasonably expected, while the rate of operations in steel and automobile centers in the United States remained close to capacity.

Manufacturing activity in Connecticut continued at an abnormally high level in November. The index of

14 Connecticut cities and metal tonnage carried by the New Haven Road both experienced improvement during November and advanced to levels well above the estimated normal.

Constructoin work in progress in Connecticut during the month was moderately above that of October, but still 8% below normal. Residential construction and new contracts awarded were unusually high for this time of year. Contracts were awarded for numerous factory additions and alterations in various cities in the State. In West Hartford, work was begun on a \$400,000 addition to the plant of the Pratt and Whitney Division of the Niles-Bement-Pond Com-

parison.

The cost of living in large cities in the United States, according to the United States Secretary of Labor "remained practically unchanged between mid-October and mid-November . . . This brings the Bureau's cost of living index, which is based on average costs in 1935-1939 as 100, to 100.1 for November, as compared to 100.2 in October."

Retail trade in the United States, as indicated by sales of department stores, reached a new high in the current recovery during November. Reports for early December indicate a further increase in volume and point to the highest holiday trade since 1929.



Ed. NOTE. This department, giving a partial list of products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department.

(Advertisement)

Accounting Forms		Bathroom Accessories		Brass Goods	
The Baker Goodyear Co	New Haven	The Charles Parker Co	Meriden	Sargent and Company	New Haven
Accounting Machines		Bearings		Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	New Departure Div of General Motors	Bristol	Brass Mill Products	
Acetylene		The Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)	New Britain	Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport
Connecticut Gas Products Co Inc	Meriden	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)	Stamford	Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
Adding Machines		Bells		Brass Stencils—Interchangeable	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	Bevin Brothers Mfg Co	East Hampton	The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415, Forestville
Advertising Printing		The Gong Bell Mfg Co	East Hampton	Brick—Building	
The Case Lockwood & Brainard Co	Hartford	Sargent and Co	New Haven	The Donnelly Brick Co	New Britain
Advertising Specialties		The N N Hill Brass Co	East Hampton	Bricks—Fire	
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Belting		Howard Company	New Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Made to Order)	Waterbury	Hartford Belting Co	Hartford	Broaching	
Aero Webbing Products		The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Hartford
Air Compressors		The Thames Belting Co	Norwich	Brooms—Brushes	
Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Benches		The Fuller Brush Co	Hartford
The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford	The Charles Parker Co (piano)	Meriden	Buckles	
Aircraft—Repair & Overhaul		Bicycle Coaster Brakes		The Hatheway Mfg Co (Dee Rings)	Bridgeport
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp	Rentschler Field East Hartford	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	The Hawie Mfg Co	Bridgeport
Airplanes		Bicycle Sundries		The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain
Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft, Div United Aircraft Corp	Stratford	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
Aluminum Castings		Binders Board		B Schwanda & Sons	Staffordville
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven	Colonial Board Company	Manchester	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Aluminum Forgings		Biological Products		The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Co (small)	Waterbury	Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	Buffing & Polishing Compositions	
Aluminum Goods		Blocks		Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury	Howard Company (cupola fire clay)	New Haven	Lea Mfg Co	Waterbury
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Blower Fans		Buffing Wheels	
Aluminum—Sheets & Coils		The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford	The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co	Danielson
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc	New Haven	Colonial Blower Company	Hartford	Buttons	
Ammunition		Blower Systems		B Schwanda & Sons	Staffordville
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	The Bigelow Co	New Haven	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Artificial Leather		Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic only)	Stamford	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
Zapon Div, Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	Bolts and Nuts		Scovill Manufacturing Co (uniform and tack fastened)	Waterbury
Asbestos		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milddale	The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
Rockbestos Products Corp (insulated wire, cable and cords)	New Haven	The O K Tool Co Inc (T-Slot)	33 Hull St Shelton	Cabinets	
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake lining, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport	The Blake & Johnson Co (nuts, machine screw-bolts, stove)	Waterville	The Charles Parker Co (medicine)	Meriden
Assemblies, Small		Bottle Bobbins		Cams	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div, Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Hartford
Automobile Accessories		Box Board		Carpets and Rugs	
The Rostand Mfg Co (windshields, seats, and body hardware)	Milford	The Lydall & Foulds Paper Co	Manchester	Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co	Thompsonville
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake lining, rivets brass, clutch facings, packing)	Bridgeport	National Folding Box Co	New Haven	Carpet Lining	
Automotive Friction Fabrics		New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	Palmer Brothers Co	New London
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville	Castings	
Automotive & Service Station Equipment		Boxes—Paper—Folding		The Charles Parker Co (gray iron)	Meriden
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Canned Oil Dispensers)	Waterbury	Atlantic Carton Corp	Norwich	The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum)	Meriden
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake service machinery)	Bridgeport	S Curtis & Son Inc	Sandy Hook	The Gillette-Vibber Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock)	New London
Bakelite Moldings		M S Dowd Carton Co	Hartford	The Sessions Foundry Co (gray iron)	Bristol
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	National Folding Box Co (paper folding)	New Haven	John M Russell Mfg Co Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum)	Naugatuck
Balls		The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel)	Branford
The Abbott Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing)	Hartford	Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville	McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron)	New Haven
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless, aluminum)	Hartford	Brake Lining		Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum)	688 Third Ave West Haven
Barrels		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Philbrick-Booth & Spencer Inc (Grey Iron)	Hartford
The Abbott Ball Co (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (automotive and industrial)	Bridgeport	The Greist Mfg Co (white metal, slush, permanent moulds)	
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (tumbling)	Hartford	Brass and Bronze		Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass and bronze)	Waterbury
		The American Brass Co (sheet, wire rods, tubes)	Waterbury	Vanadium Metals Co (brass, bronze and aluminum)	Groton
		The Bridgeport Rolling Mills Co	Bridgeport	Union Mfg Co (gray iron)	New Britain
		The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet, wire, rods and rolls)	Bristol	Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass)	Middletown
		The Miller Co (Phosphor bronze in sheets, strips and rolls)	Meriden	Castings—Permanent Mould	
		The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury	The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (zinc and aluminum)	Meriden
				Chain	
				John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
				Chains—Bead	
				The Bead Chain Mfg. Co.	Bridgeport

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

Chemicals		Electric Appliances		Foundries	
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	The Silex Co	80 Pliny St Hartford	Union Mfg. Co (gray iron)	New Britain
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	Electric Cables		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, aluminum and bronze)	Middletown
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	The Sessions Foundry Co (iron)	Bristol
Chromium Plating		Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding Specialties		Foundry Riddles	
Chromium Corp of America	Waterbury	The Gillette-Vibber Company	New London	The John P Smith Co 423-33	Chapel St
Chucks & Face Plate Jaws		Electric Cords		Rolock Inc (brass, galvanized, steel)	Southport
Union Mfg Co	New Britain	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	Furniture—Anodic Aluminum	
Clamps—Wood Workers		Electric—Commutators & Segments		Warren McArthur Corporation	Bantam
Sargent and Company	New Haven	The Cameron Elec Mfg Co (rewinding motors)	Ansonia	Furniture Pads	
Clay		Electric Fixture Wire		The Gilman Brothers Company	Gilman
Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry)	New Haven	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
Cleansing Compounds		Electric Heating Element & Units		Galvanizing & Electric Plating	
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	The Gillette-Vibber Co.	New London
Clutch—Friction		Electrical Instruments		Galvanizing	
The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co (Johnson Expanding Ring; Multiple Disc Maxitorq)	Manchester	The Bristol Co	Waterbury	Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (clutch facings—molded, woven, fabric, metallic)	Bridgeport	Electric Panel Boards		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown
Comfortables		Electric Wire		Gaskets	
Palmer Brothers Co	New London	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc	Bridgeport
Cones		Electrical Control Apparatus		Gauges	
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) (Paper)	Mystic	The Whitney Blake Co (Graybar Elec Co Exclusive Distributors)	Hamden	The Bristol Co (pressure, vacuum, indicating, recording and controlling)	Waterbury
Consulting Engineers		Electrical Control Equipment		Gears—Reverse & Reduction for Motor Boats	
The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (Consulting)	Hartford	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	The Snow and Petrelli Mfg Co	New Haven
Contract Manufacturers		Electrical Goods		Gears and Gear Cutting	
The Greist Mfg Co (metal parts and assemblies)	New Haven	A C Gilbert Co	New Haven	The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Hartford
Copper		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Glass Coffee Makers	
The American Brass Co (sheet, wire, rods, tubes)	Waterbury	Electrical Switches		The Silcox Co	80 Pliny St Hartford
The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet)	Bristol	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Glass Cutters	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (pipe and service tubing)	Waterbury	Electrotypes		The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415, Forestville
The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury	W T Barnum & Co Inc (all classes)	New Haven	Golf Equipment	
Copper Sheets		Elevators		The Horton Mfg Co (clubs, shafts, balls, bags)	Bristol
The New Haven Copper Co	Seymour	The Eastern Machinery Co (passenger and freight)	New Haven	Graphite Crucibles & Products	
Copper Shingles		Embalming Chemicals		American Crucible Co	Shelton
The New Haven Copper Co	Seymour	The Embalmers' Supply Co	Westport	Grinding	
Copper Water Tube		Engines		The Hartford Special Machinery Co (gears, threads, cams and splines)	Hartford
Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport	Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary marine)	Bridgeport	Hardware	
Cork Cots		Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp (aircraft)	East Hartford	Sargent and Co	New Haven
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	Envelopes		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy and industrial)	Middletown
Corrugated Box Manufacturers		Curtis 1000 Inc	Hartford	Hardware—Trailer Cabinet	
The Danbury Square Box Co	Danbury	Extractors—Tap		The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford
Corrugated Shipping Cases		The Walton Co	94 Allyn St Hartford	Hardware, Trunk & Luggage	
D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave	New Haven	Eyelets		J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
Gair Thames Containers Div of the Robert Gair Co Inc	Portland	The Platt Bros & Co P O Box 1030	Waterbury	Hat Machinery	
Cosmetics		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury	Doran Brothers Inc	Danbury
The J B Williams Co	Glastonbury	The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Headers	
Cotton Batting & Jute Batting		Fasteners—Slide & Snap		The E J Manville Machine Co	Waterbury
Palmer Brothers	New London	The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain	Heat Treating	
Cotton and Jute Batting		Sargent and Co	New Haven	The A F Holden Co	200 Winchester St New Haven
The Gilman Brothers Company	Gilman	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	The Bennett Metal Treating Co	1045 New Britain Ave Elmwood
Cotton Yarn		Scovill Manufacturing Co (snap)	Waterbury	The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc	296 Homestead Ave Hartford
The Floyd Cranska Co	Moosup	Felt		Heat-Treating Equipment	
Counting Devices		American Felt Co	Glenville	The A F Holden Co	200 Winchester St New Haven
Veeder-Root Inc	Hartford	Ferrules		The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (commercial)	296 Homestead Ave Hartford
Cutlery		The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	Fibre Board		Heating Apparatus	
Cut Stone		The C H Norton Co	North Westchester	Crane Company	Bridgeport
The Dextone Co	New Haven	The Wm Foulds & Company	Manchester	Highway Guard Rail Hardware	
Cutters		Finger Nail Clippers		Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
The Standard Machinery Co (rotary board, single and duplex)	Mystic	The H C Cook Co	32 Beaver St Ansonia	Hinges	
The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth milling)	Shelton	Firearms		Sargent and Company	New Haven
33 Hull St		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Homer D Bronson Company	Beacon Falls
Dictating Machines		Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	Holists and Trolleys	
Dictaphone Corporation	Bridgeport	Fire Hose		Union Mfg Company	New Britain
Die Castings		Fabrics Fire Hose Co (municipal and industrial)	Sandy Hook	Hose Supporter Trimmings	
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave	West Haven	Fireplace Goods		The Hawie Mfg Co (So-Lo Grip Tabs)	Bridgeport
Dies		The John P Smith Co (screens)	423-33 Chapel St New Haven	Hot Water Heaters	
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co 141 Brewery St	New Haven	The Rostand Mfg Co	Milford	Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner)	Stamford
Die-Heads—Self-Opening		Fireproof Floor Joists		Industrial Finishes	
The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	Truman & New Haven	The Dextone Co	New Haven	Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford
Barclay Sts		Fishing Equipment		Insecticides	
The Geometric Tool Co	New Haven	The Horton Mfg Co (reels, rods, lines)	Bristol	American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
Dish Washing Machines		Fishing Lines		Insulated Wire Cords & Cable	
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co	East Hampton	The Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc	Seymour
Draperies		Fishing Tackle		The Whitney Blake Co (Graybar Elec Co Exclusive Distributors)	Hamden
Palmer Brothers Co	New London	The H C Cook Co	32 Beaver St Ansonia	Japanning	
Drop Forgings		Flashlight Cases		J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	Scovill Manufacturing Co (metal)	Waterbury	Joining	
The Blakeslee Forging Co	Plantsville	Flow Meters		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (compressed sheet)	Bridgeport
Atwater Mfg Co	Plantsville	The Bristol Co	Waterbury	Key Blanks	
Edged Tools		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale	Sargent and Company	New Haven
The Collins Co (axes and other edged tools)	Collinsville	Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes)	Bridgeport	The Graham Mfg Co	Derby
Elastic Webbing		Scovill Manufacturing Co (non-ferrous)	Waterbury	Knit Goods	
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown			American Hosiery Company	New Britain (Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

Labels		Mill Supplies		Pyrometers	
J & J Cash Inc (Woven)	South Norwalk	Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	The Bristol Co (recording and controlling)	Waterbury
Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels		Moulded Plastic Products		Radiation-Finned Copper	
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	The G & O Manufacturing Company	New Haven
Ladders		The Watertown Mfg Co 117 Echo	Lake Road Watertown	Railroad Equipment	
A W Flint Co	196 Chapel St New Haven	Moulds		The Rostand Mfg Co (baggage racks and mirrors for passenger cars)	Milford
Lamps		The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel) 141 Brewery St	New Haven	Rayon Yarns	
The Rostand Mfg Company (brass, colonial style & brass candlesticks)	Milford	Nickel Anodes		The Hartford Rayon Corp	Rocky Hill
The Greist Mfg Co (portable, office, floor, table and novelty)	503 Blake St New Haven	The Sessions Foundry Co. (heat resisting for non ferrous metals)	Bristol	Razors	
Leather		Nickel Silver		Schick Dry Shaver Inc (electric)	Stamford
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin)	Glastonbury	Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	Reamers	
Leather Goods Trimmings		The Seymour Mfg Co	Seymour	The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth)	Shelton
The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain	Nuts Bolts and Washers		Recorders and Controllers	
Letterheads		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milddale	The Bristol Co (humidity, motion and operation)	Waterbury
Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers)	New Haven	Office Equipment		Refractories	
Lighting Equipment		Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	Howard Company	New Haven
The Miller Co (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe)	Meriden	Oil Burners		Resistance Wire	
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	The C O Jelliff Mfg Co (Nickel chromium, kanthal)	Southport
Locks		The Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp	Hartford	Retainers	
Sargent and Company	New Haven	1477 Park St	Hartford	The Hartford Steel Ball Co (bicycle & automotive)	Hartford
Locks—Cabinet		Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic commercial and industrial)	Stamford	Reverse Gear—Marine	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Oil Burner Wick		The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co	Manchester
Locks—Suit-case and Trimmings		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc	Bridgeport	Riveting Machines	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Oxygen		The Grant Mfg & Machine Co	Bridgeport
Locks—Trunk		Connecticut Gas Products Co Inc	Meriden	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake service equipment)	Bridgeport
Locks—Zipper		Packing		Rivets	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (rubber sheet and automotive)	Bridgeport	Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milddale
Machine Work		Paints and Enamels		The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper and non-ferrous)	Waterville
The Hartford Special Machinery Co (contract work only)	Hartford	The Tredennick Paint Mfg Co	Meriden	J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
Machinery		Paperboard		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper)	Bridgeport
The Hallden Machine Company (mill)	Thomaston	Gair Thames Containers Div of the Robert Gair Co Inc	Portland	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (iron)	Bridgeport
The Standard Machinery Co (bookbinders)	Mystic	The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	Rods	
Machines		Paper Boxes		The Bristol Brass Corp (brass and bronze)	Bristol
Andrew C Campbell Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling)	Bridgeport	National Folding Box Co (folding)	New Haven	Roof Coatings & Cements	
The Patent Button Company	Waterbury	The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	Tilo Roofing Co Inc	Stratford
Machines—Automatic		Robertson Paper Box Co (folding)	Montville	Roofing—Built Up	
The A H Nilson Mach Co (Special)	Bridgeport	Paper Clips		Tilo Roofing Co Inc	Stratford
Machines—Forming		The H C Cook Co (steel) 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Rubber Chemicals	
The A H Nilson Mach Co (four-slide wire and ribbon stock)	Bridgeport	Paper Tubes and Cores		The Stamford Rubber Supply Co ("Factice" Vulcanized Vegetable Oils)	Stamford
Malleable Iron Castings		Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	Rubberized Fabrics	
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	Parallel Tubes		The Duro-Gloss Rubber Co	New Haven
Marine Equipment		Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	Rubber Footwear	
The Rostand Mfg Co (portlights, deck, cabin and sailboat hardware)	Milford	Pharmaceutical Specialties		The Goodyear Rubber Co	Middletown
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Kedettes, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)	Naugatuck
Marking Devices		Phosphor Bronze		Rubbish Burners	
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co	New Haven	The Seymour Mfg Co	Seymour	The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St	New Haven
Matrices		The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet)	Bristol	Safety Fuses	
W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven	Pipe		The Ensign-Bickford Co (mining & detonating)	Simsbury
Mattresses		The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury	Scales—Industrial Dial	
Palmer Brothers Co	New London	Howard Co (cement well and chimney)	New Haven	The Kron Company	Bridgeport
Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury	Crane Company (fabricated)	Bridgeport	Scissors	
Measuring Instruments		Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper)	Bridgeport	The Acme Shear Company	Bridgeport
The Bristol Co (long distance)	Waterbury	Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper, red brass and yellow brass)	Waterbury	Screw Machine Products	
Metal Cleaners		Pipe Fittings		The Blake & Johnson Co	Waterville
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	Centerless Grinding Works	Bridgeport
Metal Cleaning Machines		Platers		70 Knowlton St	Bridgeport
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	New Haven
Metal Goods		The Plainville Electro Plating Co	Plainville	Truman & Barclay St	Forestville
Bridgeport Brass Co (to order)	Bridgeport	Platers—Chrome		The Humason Mfg Co	Waterbury
Metal Novelties		The Plainville Electro Plating Co	Plainville	Screws	
The H C Cook Co	32 Beaver St Ansonia	Platers' Equipment		The Blake & Johnson Co (machine)	Waterville
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	Sargent and Company	New Haven
Metal Products—Stampings		Plumbers' Brass Goods		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milddale
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol	Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport	The Charles Parker Co (wood)	Meriden
The Greist Mfg Co	503 Blake St New Haven	Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury	Scovill Manufacturing Co (cap and machine)	Waterbury
Metal Stampings		Plumbing Specialties		Scythes	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck	Winsted Manufacturing Co	Winsted (Advt.)
The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain	Pole Line			
The Greist Mfg Co	503 Blake St New Haven	Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford		
Metal Specialties		Polishing Wheels			
The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co	Danielson		
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Presses			
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol	The Standard Machinery Co (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting)	Mystic		
The H C Cook Co	32 Beaver St Ansonia	Propellers—Aircraft			
The Greist Mfg Co	503 Blake St New Haven	Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford		
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Punches			
Milk Bottle Carriers		The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (ticket & cloth)	141 Brewery St New Haven		
The John P Smith Co 323-33 Chapel St	New Haven	Putty Softeners—Electrical			
Millboard		The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415 Forestville		
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (asbestos)	Bridgeport				

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

Sewing Machines		Stereotypes	
The Greist Mfg Co (Sewing machine attachments)	503 Blake St New Haven	W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven
The Merrow Machine Co (Industrial)	2814 Laurel St Hartford	Stop Clocks, Electric	
Shaving Soaps		The H C Thompson Clock Co	Bristol
The J B Williams Co	Glastonbury	Studio Couches	
Shears	Bridgeport	Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury
The Acme Shear Co (household)	Bridgeport	Switchboards	
Sheet Metal Products		Plainville Electrical Products Co	Plainville
The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury	Switchboards Wires and Cables	
Sheet Metal Stampings		Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
The American Buckle Co	West Haven	Switches	
The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol	Tableware—Stainless Steel	
Signals		International Silver Co	Meriden
The H C Cook Co (for card files)	32 Beaver St Ansonia	Tanks	
Silks		The Bigelow Company (steel)	New Haven
Cheney Brothers	South Manchester	Tape	
Silverware		The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
International Silver Co (tableware, nickel silver, silver plate and sterling)	Meriden	Tap Extractors	
Silverware—Hotel & Institutional		The Walton Co	94 Allyn St Hartford
International Silver Co	Meriden	Taps, Collapsing	
Silverware—Plated Hollowware		The Geometric Tool Co	New Haven
International Silver Co	Meriden	Tarred Lines	
Silverware—Sterling & Plated Trophies		Brownell & Co Inc	Moodus
International Silver Co	Meriden	Textile Machinery	
Silverware—Sterling Silver Hollowware		The Merrow Machine Co	2814 Laurel St Hartford
International Silver Co	Meriden	Textile Mill Supplies	
Silverware—Tableware, Silver		Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton
International Silver Co	Meriden	Thermometers	
Silverware—Tableware, Silver Plate		The Bristol Co (controlling, recording and indicating)	Waterbury
International Silver Co	Meriden	Thin Gauge Metals	
Silverware—Tableware, Sterling		The Thinsheet Metals Co (plain or tinned in rolls)	Waterbury
International Silver Co	Meriden	Thread	
Sizing and Finishing Compounds		Max Pollack & Co Inc	Groton
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury	The American Thread Co	Willimantic
Smoke Stacks		The Gardiner Hall Jr Co (cotton sewing)	South Willington
The Bigelow Company (steel)	New Haven	Threading Machines	
Soap		The Grant Mfg & Machine Co (double and automatic)	Bridgeport
The J B Williams Co (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps)	Glastonbury	Time Recorders	
Special Parts		Stromberg Time Corp	Thomaston
The Greist Mfg Co (small machined, especially precision stampings)	503 Blake St New Haven	Timers, Interval	
Sponge Rubber		The H C Thompson Clock Co	Bristol
The Sponge Rubber Products Co	Derby	Tinning	
Spreads		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown
Palmer Brothers Company	New London	The Thinsheet Metals Co (non-ferrous metals in rolls)	
Spring Units		Waterbury	
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and upholstery furniture)	Bridgeport	Tools	
Spring Washers		The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (rubber workers)	New Haven
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	141 Brewery St	New Haven
Springs—Coil & Flat		The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth metal cutting)	33 Hull St Shelton
The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville	Toys	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	A C Gilbert Company	New Haven
Springs—Flat		The Gong Bell Co	East Hampton
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	The N N Hill Brass Co	East Hampton
Springs—Furniture		Trucks—Lift	
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc	Bridgeport	The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford
Springs—Wire		Trucks—Skid Platforms	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	The Excelsior Hardware Co (lift)	Stamford
Stair Pads		Tube Clips	
Palmer Brothers Company	New London	The H C Cook Co (for collapsible tubes)	Ansonia
Stamps		Tubing	
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel)	141 Brewery St New Haven	The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Stampings—Small		Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper alloys)	Waterbury
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Tubing—Condenser	
Staples		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
Sargent and Company	New Haven	Typewriters	
Steel Castings		Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford
The Hartford Electric Steel Co (carbon and alloy steel)	540 Flatbush Ave Hartford	Typewriter Ribbons	
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co	Branford	Underclearer Rolls	
Steel—Cold Rolled Spring		Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Vacuum Cleaners	
Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless		The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford	Valves	
Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets		Reading-Pratt & Cady Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc	Bridgeport
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford	Valves—Automatic Air	
Steel Goods		Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury	Valves—Flush	
Steel—Magnetic		Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain
Cinaudagraph Corp	2 Selleck St Stamford	Valves—Relief & Control	
		Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain

SERVICE SECTION

On account of space limitations, the material and used equipment items offered for sale by Association members have not been classified by sizes or usage best adapted. Full information will be given on receipt of inquiry. Listing service free to member concerns. All items offered subject to prior sale.

FOR SALE—RENT—WANTED

WANTED—JOB WORK. Special machinery and parts made to order. 73 years' experience manufacturing machinery at your disposal. Your inquiries are solicited. Address S. E. 115.

WANTED—TO BUY. Nos. 4½, 5, 5½ Bliss single action double crank straight side presses. Nos. 103, 104, 105 Bliss double crank inclinable presses. No. 3 L. & J. inclinable press. Address S. E. 127.

FOR SALE 2—40 H. P. 720 R.P.M. Type MT-346 G. E. Motors, Form B, 220 V. 3 phase 60 cycle with controller. Reasonable price. Condition as good as new. Address S. E. 128.

WANTED. Contracts for white metal castings and light stampings in any metal. Also finishing in all plates, silver, gold, brass, bronze, copper and all combinations of same. Address S. E. 129.

DEFENSE CONTRACTOR desires to locate sub-contractors who are equipped with Bullard Vertical Turret Lathes or horizontal turret bar or chucking machines. Please address S. E. 134.

LARGE WEST COAST CORPORATION seeks exclusive representation for some good product or line. This concern dates back 25-30 years and has embraced a variety of efforts by men of many years' experience, thoroughly versed in the technique of selling and promotion, regardless of what the product may be. Satisfactory references can be given. Address 138.

WANTED MACHINING done by manufacturers who desire to machine parts for National Defense and who are equipped with Bullard Vertical Turret Lathes or horizontal turret bar or chucking machines. Please address S. E. 139.

EMPLOYMENT

AGE 30 MECHANICAL ENGINEER—Purdue—Practical experience in Connecticut industries, factory management, modern production methods, etc., purchasing, Government requirements for lethal or related manufacturing. Want position where intensive production is in process of development. Address P. W. 559.

FORTY PLUS OF CONNECTICUT offers highly trained men as follows: Accountants, Auditors, Advertising, Sales, Engineers, Personnel, Financial, Production, Publicity writers, Administrators, etc. All service gratis. Write us your requirements—we cover the United States through National Forty Plus. 252 Asylum Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER with over 20 years experience in design for economical production as well as development work covering a diversified field of machinery. Has knowledge of mass production, cost and sales. A good administrator. Address P. W. 563.

WANTED a position offering responsibility and hard work as assistant to busy executive burdened with increased business. Fifteen years practical and diversified financial experience. Business trends, analysis, economics, taxation, government relation to business. College trained. Address P. W. 565.

TRAFFIC MANAGER OR SHIPPING CLERK who has had some twenty years' experience handling all shipments for a large Connecticut company in the metals field desires to locate a position where his knowledge of rates, classifications, routings, packing, etc. would serve to the advantage of another Connecticut company. Will consider matter of salary until work is proven. For further particulars and interview, address P. W. 566.

CAN YOU USE A QUALIFIED WORLD WAR VETERAN IN YOUR PLANT? If you have an opening for such a man in your organization put in a call to any office of the Connecticut State Employment Service asking for Veteran qualified for your particular job. If he is not available in this office, a check will be made to locate one. Thus you will be helping to help a worthy group to a "job in private industry". Address P. W. 567.

JOURNALIST with 19 years experience in executive publishing, writing, editing and 2 years in industry desires position in public relations, publicity or personnel work where organization, initiative, responsibility, and ability to handle people and situations are needed. Age 42,

college graduate (Yale 1919). Adaptable to any circumstances or problems and accustomed to major responsibility in planning, directing and carrying out ideas. Address P. W. 568.

POSITION WANTED by a past 20 years chief executive of metal working plants having unusual experience in finance, costs, sales, production and purchasing. Thoroughly familiar with New England markets. Due to reorganization, available at once. Address P. W. 569.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, resident of Hartford. Especially qualified to handle work such as production and sales control, cost and payroll work. Many years experience with nationally known companies, selling as well as installing. Standard costs—budget control and many other special accounting applications. Desires to make connection that will not require traveling. Address P. W. 570.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, male, 29 years of age, with 2½ years general experience in a Connecticut manufacturing company. Has just completed commercial school and desires position as male secretary or stenographer. Ultimate goal is executive ranking. Address P. W. 571.

FACTORY MANAGER—with over 25 years experience in metal goods manufacturing, having had complete charge of production and management, seeks similar connection where his services would be of value. American born, age 48, married. Can furnish best of references. A personal interview solicited. Address P. W. 572.

EXECUTIVE—practical mechanic with creative ability. Management and engineering background with wide diversified experience metal products. Address P. W. 573.

SALES MANAGER—Resourceful, thinks out of the rut, goes for profitable sales. Mature, energetic, experienced from direct sales to national distribution. Chances are good he is the "right man" you've hoped for and now need. A talk will tell. Address P. W. 574.

HOME ECONOMIST AND SALES PROMOTION EXECUTIVE with eight years business experience desires position. Trained public speaker. Wide acquaintance with leading club women in entire metropolitan area. Excellent following. Good background in educational films, publicity and promotion. Well groomed, smart, agreeable personality. Protestant. For interview address P. W. 575.

GRADUATE ACCOUNTANT with experience in insurance and manufacturing firms seeks position in Hartford or vicinity. Has studied business law, business organization and management, systems, costs, etc. Address P. W. 576.

YOUNG MAN WILLING TO START FROM SCRATCH in order to be closer to home. College graduate specializing in all phases of advertising and sales promotion. A decided asset to any firm. Detailed experience, education, personal background and references upon request. Address P. W. 577.

HIGHLY ENDORSED, VERSATILE EXECUTIVE with a bent for organization can help you reach your 1941 objectives. Over 18 years of successful application of the principals of research and promotion to industrial, commercial and civic problems. Negotiations supported by exhibits of definite results with a variety of big projects. Address P. W. 578.

ADVERTISING, MERCHANDISING AND SALES PROMOTION MANAGER with a wealth of organizing and production experience seeks position where his services will be of value along more specialized lines. Portfolio of publicity and promotional material available. Connection in New York State and New England desired, but willing and free to move to any locality. Address P. W. 579.

AMBITIOUS, capable young man of 28 desires position as Cost Accountant or Auditor in organization where initiative and ability count. Able to handle personnel and meet people. Excellent references. For an interview address P. W. 580.

SALES EXECUTIVE—Twenty years successful experience merchandising building products. Structural engineering and architectural background. Desires permanent connection where ability and experience will prove valuable. Gentle, American born. References. Personal interview requested. Address P. W. 581.

FOR RENT—Second floor of building containing 5,000 square feet; load capacity 150 lbs. per square inch; 13 foot ceilings with sprinkler system; wood floors; good ventilation and light. Heat will be supplied. Organization connected with woodworking desired. Address S. E. 135.

WANTED—JOB WORK for graduates of a technical trade school not placed as yet. Ten electric machines and thirty gas welding machines available. Not interested in making large profit. Address S. E. 136.

FOR SALE—One 10,000 gallon Caldwell 3" Cypress wood tank 14' diameter 9' 4" deep, with iron I beam bottom supports. Good condition. Reasonable. Address S. E. 137.

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